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THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Of all inventions which have tended to relieve woman of the injurious effects of excessive domestic drudgery that of the sewing machine is incomparably the most important. It is the Ariel of the household. By giving woman time to think it is impossible to say how much it may have had to do in originating the "Woman's Rights" movement, which, it is said, is to revolutionize and renew the world. What this little triumph of New England ingenuity has already effected in thousands of private houses it will eventually effect, on a larger scale, in regard to factory labor, and the vehement pathos of Hood's touching "Song of the Shirt" will seem merely as the wail of the misery of a past age.

We have therefore a right to feel justly proud that New England is the home of this invaluable invention. To give some idea of the extent and importance of its manufacture in this city we subjoin a short sketch of the establishment of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company:—

Messrs. Grover & Baker began business about eighteen years since under a patent taken out by them for certain important improvements in the construction of sewing machines. As might be supposed, the first operations of the firm were on a very small scale, and as the sewing machine was a new invention that had yet to make its way in the world, great exertions were required to bring its merits fairly before the public. Confident in the possession of an article of high merit, they spiritedly availed themselves, among others, of one of the most efficient means of overcoming the difficulty—that of advertising in every well-established paper throughout the land. To such an extent did they carry out this plan that their advertising expenses during the time they were making their early reputation were often as high as $50,000 in a single year.

At first business came in slowly, for the world ridiculed the idea that a machine could ever be made to perform effectively so intricate and delicate an operation as sewing. At one time they considered that a fair business was done if ten sewing machines a week were disposed of, and these were made for them by other parties, by contract. The merit of the machine, however, and the publicity given it by advertising, soon brought it favorably before the public, and in a short time the growing demand necessitated the starting of a factory of their own in Haymarket square;—business still rapidly increasing, they, in 1855, built their present extensive factory at the corner of Washington and Waltham streets, in this city, and a corporation was formed under the name of the

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

As a striking contrast to the commencement of their business, it may be interesting to state that at present the company manufacture about 160 machines per day—averaging one completely finished machine every four minutes; employing in their factory about 500 hands (including a large number of the most skilled mechanics), to whom are paid about $425,000 in wages per year; this does not include some 60 employes in their foundry.

The business of this company is as extensive as the world. In addition to their handsome and spacious store on Summer street, in this city, they have large branch establishments in thirty-five of the most important cities of this continent, and in London, Liverpool, and Melbourne—all under the direction of the head office in Boston—besides numerous agencies in all parts of Europe and South America, and sub-agencies in this country.

About 275,000 machines have thus far been manufactured by this company.

The works, covering more than three-quarters of an acre of ground, are located at the corner of Washington and Waltham streets. The main factory is an extensive and substantial brick building, five stories in height. The portion fronting on Waltham street is 200 feet, and that on Washington street is 110 feet in length.

Directly you enter it the busy hum of labor tells you that you are in an enormous hive of industry, which is amply confirmed by the very first glance at the interior.

Few persons have any idea of the immense amount of labor required to complete one small sewing machine, and of the great nicety exacted in its construction, until after a personal inspection of the process of its manufacture.

The first step in this building towards the manufacture of the machines is to receive the castings. These are made at the company's foundry on Albany street, and are delivered at the first story of the factory at the rate of about seven tons per day. These, after being assorted and weighed, pass through the hands of a number of workmen, who finish and prepare them for the japanning processes. On this floor are three powerful presses, weighing nearly three tons each, for cutting and forming into proper lengths and shapes bars and sheets of steel, iron, and brass. Here also are to be seen long rows of polishing wheels revolving at lightning speed, and emitting showers of scintillating [illegible]

[illegible] e second story of the main building is a powerful steam engine, built by the Putnam Machine Company at Fitchburg, fed by two large boilers, placed, for safety, in a brick boiler-house, 50 feet in length, separate from the factory. By means of an endless array of shafting and belting this engine supplies the motive power to the whole establishment. A bird's-eye glance at this and the story above conveys an impressive idea of the amount of labor performed in this factory. As far as the eye can reach is a close array of all kinds of lathes and other belted tools, attended by scores of intelligent and busy workmen, engaged in the various requisite operations—such as the turning of screws, nuts, pins, spirals, and numerous other minute parts of the sewing machine. Among the interesting and effective tools in this place are "gang drills," some of which can drill simultaneously from seven to ten holes. Many of those beautiful-working instruments were made by the *corps* of mechanics constantly employed on the premises in tool-making.

The general aspect of the third story much resembles that of the other two. It is filled with all kinds of costly tools, and contains many ingenious edging machines for cutting irregular surfaces; by means of a shifting frame-work and a shifting bed the direction of the cutter can be made to follow the will of the workman; labor-saving devices are being constantly invented and put in operation by the skilful mechanics employed for this purpose, for facilitating the exact manufacture of the machines, and everything tending to improvement in this respect is immediately adopted.

THE NEEDLE DEPARTMENT.

The needle department is on this floor. The manufacture of the needles is a most important department of the factory, when it is considered that about 175,000 are made here every month. The work in many of its details requires great nicety of eye and hand, which can only be acquired by long practice.

Steel wire is first cut to required lengths by machinery; these are then subjected to the various processes of pointing, rounding the end, grooving, polishing of the butt, finishing the point, drilling the eye, tempering, polishing out the groove, finishing the eye, polishing and curving—which completes the needle. These processes necessitate much subdivision of labor, every needle passing through the hands of fifteen different persons. About seventy different kinds of needles are here made.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH STORIES,

as do the others, present a long and striking array of tools and workmen. Every available inch of room is occupied, and every workman is making the utmost of his hands and his time. On the fifth story is the "inspecting room," to which are brought from all parts of the building, by means of elevators, the entire products of the rooms below.

To ensure the best of material and workmanship every part of the machine is here thoroughly inspected, and if found, in any way, a departure from the standard, is at once condemned. It is therefore almost impossible that an imperfect piece can get into a machine. This room contains an immense assortment of the various parts of the machines, which finally pass to the "setters up," who put them together and test the complete machine. Adjoining this is a pattern and drawing room where designs and models are made.

In this story is the plating-room, where, by means of the electro-plating process, certain portions of the machines are coated with pure silver—these are afterwards taken to an adjoining room to be burnished.

THE JAPANNING AND ORNAMENTING DEPARTMENT.

This is a separate building in the rear of the main factory, seventy-five feet long and two stories in height. Here are brought all the portions of the machine which are to be japanned and ornamented. This is an operation of great interest. In the first story the table-standards, wheels, etc., are japanned, loaded on iron cars and run on tramways into the brick ovens, where they remain at a temperature of 180 degrees for twelve hours. They are then removed and ornamented, and sent to the packing-room, where they are boxed for transportation.

In the second story the bed-plates and other parts of the machines are painted, gilded, and beautifully inlaid with pearl in various ornamental patterns by skilful and artistic workmen. Here, also, cars and tramways are employed to place the machines in immense ovens, some of which admit two cars some fifteen feet in length, containing 250 machines.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP

is in another brick building in the rear of the factory—50 feet in length—in which all the small tools, such as drills, cutters, etc., used in the works, are made and repaired.

THE WOOD-WORK

for supporting or inclosing the machines, is made in factories entirely separate from this, and is a distinct branch of the business, requiring more space and nearly as many hands as are engaged in the manufacture of the machines. The woodwork varies from a common plain table to most elaborate rosewood, carved black walnut, or mahogany cabinet, fit for any lady's boudoir. These factories are in Cambridgeport, New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and various other places, located with a view of saving the cost and avoiding the damage and risk of transportation. This branch requires the disbursement of large sums of money, as may be well imagined, when we reflect that each machine is accompanied by one of the many styles of wood-work.

THE PACKING DEPARTMENT.

A busy scene is presented in this department, from which the machines are forwarded to all parts of the civilized world. The bills for packing cases at Boston alone are upwards of $15,000, and the many teams of the company are constantly employed in transporting large loads to the various depots and wharves for shipment to their destination.

ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT AT THE FACTORY.

To accommodate their rapidly increasing business, the company has lately enlarged its factory by an addition on Washington street five stories in height and 100 feet in length. This is already filled with machinery running in connection with that in the remainder of the building, and the increased facilities are beginning to be apparent in the production.

We know of not many prettier sights than the one presented to the passer-by of this large and substantial building with its hundreds of windows lighted, as it is every night till 6 o'clock, by gas. A good idea of the extent of the main building can thus easily be had.

THE FOUNDRY

of the company is a handsome and commodious brick building at the corner of Albany and Plympton streets. Its dimensions are 170 feet by 60, with two tiers of windows and a French roof; it is furnished with a twenty-horse power engine made by the Putnam Machine Company; two of Peavy's patent cupolas for melting iron, and a Sturtevant "blower." Every modern convenience for facilitating the necessary operations is here employed.

CONCLUSION.

Thus we are shown how ingenuity and never-tiring enterprise, combined with an upright and straightforward manner in all their business transactions have succeeded. The foregoing will furnish food for the reflective mind of many a young man now starting in the business of life. From small beginnings we see a business gradually but constantly and surely progressing until it now reaches a position second to few and of importance exceeded by none.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

Annual Commencements of the Jefferson and Woman's Medical Colleges—Addresses by Professors J. Aitken Meigs, M. D., and Ann Preston, M. D.

The season of medical commencements reached a climax at noon to-day, with the closing exercises of the Jefferson and Woman's Colleges—the former being held at the Academy of Music, and those of the latter at the Musical Fund Hall. The week has been prolific of new-fledged disciples of Æsculapius, 337 altogether being turned out by the following institutions:

Jefferson Medical College	160
Medical Department University of Pennsylvania	113
Hahnemann Medical College	50
Women's Medical College	14
Total graduates	337

With 340 new doctors in the field, the old maxim about throwing physic to the dogs may as well be laid aside for the time being.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Forty-Fifth Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music—A List of the Graduates—The Valedictory Address by Professor J. Aitken Meigs, M. D.

As is customary, the commencement exercises of the Jefferson Medical College attracted a large and brilliant audience at the Academy of Music. At 11 o'clock the Germania Orchestra began a varied musical programme, and at noon the regular commencement exercises were opened with a prayer by the Rev. John Chambers. The degree of doctor of medicine was then conferred upon the following gentlemen, one hundred and sixty in number, by the Hon. Edward King, LL. D., President of the institution:—

Abbot, Benjamin T., N. J.
Albert, John V., Pa.
Attaway, Thos M., Texas.
Atlee, W. Lemuel, ——.
Barclay, John W., Ala.
Barnes, Robert H., Pa.
Bartleson, Henry C. Pa.
Beckwith, Frank E., Conn.
Belo, Arthur F., N. C.
Betts, J. M., Idaho.
Black, Clarence E., Can'a.
Blachly, S. L., Pa.
Bowen, John J., Pa.
Brayton, E. Cullen, N. Y.
Brenaman, M. B., Pa.
Briggs, B. B., Mich.
Brown, J. Jordan, Pa.
Bruckart, W. Scott, Pa.
Buckby, Wilson, Pa.
Butterfield, Thos. H., Pa.
Campbell, Charles, Pa.
Chesrown, A. V., Pa.
Clark, E. W., Vt.
Collings, Posey, Ind.
Crenshaw, John W., Ky.
Crook, Joseph A., Tenn.
Davis, John B., Pa.
Davis, Thomas D., Pa.
Detweiler, Moses H., Pa.
Dickson, S. H., Jr., S. C.
Dellenbaugh, Z. T., Ohio.
Donaldson, S. J., Vt.
Dundore, Frank P., Pa.
Eberly, Alison K., Pa.
Edwards, Isaac L., Pa.
Ellis, J. Wesley, Ky.
Eshelman, Emory, Pa.
Fegley, Amandus N., Pa.
Ferguson, Jas. F., Mich.
Franklin, M., Ga.
Fritsch, Herman, Pa.
Fritzinger, R. J., Pa.
Frink, C. S. (M. D.), Ind.
Gaines, J. H., Va.
Gates, Joseph M., Minn.
Gant, Matthew B., Pa.
Gemmill, Jacob M., Pa.
Graham, D. M., Pa.
Griffith, John H., N. J.
Halbert, A C., Miss.
Hale, Morris (M. D.), Ill.
Hamner, Joseph H., Ky.
Hanna, Hugh, Pa.
Henderson, H. G., Ga.
Hengst, D. Alfred, Pa.
Hickey, Eugene H., N. Y.
Hill, George A., Ala.
Hittell, Randolph S., Pa.
Hoffman, Charles L., Pa.
Hopkins, Elwood E., Pa.
Hopson, Joseph, Ky.
Howitt, Wm. H., Canada.
Huebener, W., A. M., Pa.
Huffman, John M., Mo.
Hullihen, M. F., W. Va.
Hunter, W. G., Pa
Irby, W. C. M., S. C.
Iszard, W. H., N. J.
James, H. C., Pa.
Jarrett, G. B., Pa.
Jones, M. D., Miss.
Jones, Robt. E., Texas.
Johnson, G. F., Ga.
Johnson, S., Md.
Keller, H. D., Pa.
Kendell, H. W. (M. D.), Ill.
Kennedy, C. B., Kansas.
King, Wm. H., Pa.
Kreitzer, J. A., Pa.
Landis, H. G., Pa.
Leggett, Leverett, L., O.
Levy, Charles, P., Tenn.
Lockwood, Geo. A., N. Y.
Lort, Joseph, Md.
Marsh, Eras. W. W., Del.
McAlerney, Wm. M., Pa.
McCandless, A. W. Æ. Pa.
McCarthy, Samuel, L., Pa.
McCarty, Thos. I. Ill.
McClellan, George, Pa.
McColly, Marsh M., Pa.
McDonald, G. (M. D.), Va.
McFadden, Will Gos'n, Ind
McGaughey, J. D. Tenn.
McIlwaine, R. E., Pa.
McLean, E. P., Pa.
Miller, J. Edwin, Pa.
Miller, J. K., Pa.
Miller, John P. Pa.
Minich, A. K., Pa.
Mitchell, John R., Va.
Mosser, F. Neff, Pa.
Moss, G. W., Pa.
Musser, F. M., Pa.
Neely, A. F., Kan.
Neff, Geo. W., Jr., Pa.
Noble John E., Miss.
Osgood, Hamilton, Mass.
Oxamendi, P. F., Cuba.
Parke, Benj. R., Pa.
Parker, Samuel H., Ark.
Parish, Wm. H., Miss.
Patterson, John P., Pa.
Plank, Edward H., Pa.
Poley, Cyrus S., Pa.
Porter, Joseph Y., Fla.
Powell, James, Ky.
Prime, Elon G., Vt.
Reeves, M. W., N. J.
Ressler, Joel G., Pa.
Robbins, G. R., Jr., N. J.
Russell, G. T., Tenn.
Rutledge, Shalius R., Pa.
Schmœle, Wm. F., Pa.
Schriver, Franklin, Pa.
Scott, John G., Pa.
Senseny, Edgar N., Pa.
Sharp, Samuel F., Ohio.
Shultz, Abner W., Pa.
Smart, D. S., Pa.
Smith, Albert M., Pa.
Smith, Frank H., N. Y.
Smith, Mark L., N. J.
Smith, Robert E., Mo.
Snodgrass, J. B., W. Va.
Spackman, R. V., Pa.
Spencer, John E., N. J.
Stokes, J. G., Ill.
Taylor, J. Richard, Ky.
Taylor, S. W., Ala.
Taxis, J. B., Ill.
Thompson, J., Mo.
Trabert, J. W., Pa.
Trenchard, A., Pa.
Trevino, M., Mexico.
Turpin, T. J., Jr. (M. D.), Ky.
Ullom, J. T., Pa.
Van Nuys, J. D., Ind.
Van Valzah, F. H., Pa.
Vinson, J. W., Ga.
Voorheis, S. M., Ind.
Walker, J. K., Ky.
Watson, Lemuel, Mo.
Wells, Howard, Pa.
White, G. A., Cal.
White, T. H., Pa.
Wick, Addison J., Pa.
Wilson, F. S.
Zimmerman, G. P., Pa.
Zuber, D. J., Miss.

The number of students in the class of 1869-70 was 435, representing 39 different States and countries. Of the graduating class 75 members were residents of Pennsylvania.

The valedictory address to the graduating class was delivered by James Aitken Meigs, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the college, and one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The address was a long and elaborate one, and we have room for only a few choice extracts, as follows:—

"The most of you are destined, perhaps, to become active private practitioners. Some of you may be called to preside over hospitals, infirmaries, asylums for the insane, and the like. Others among you may come to exercise your art in the army and navy of your country. To all of you it may happen at any time to be summoned to aid the ends of justice by the exhibition of your knowledge. In all these situations, the comfort and the happiness of many people, for good or ill, are in your hands. Weighty, then, indeed, is the responsibility which, of your own free will, you have this day assumed.

"Strain your eyes for a moment along the road which lies open before you, and let your mental vision pierce the veil which covers the future. It is midnight. A strong child—an only child, it seems—is struggling wildly, gasping for breath. The smothered cry, the hoarse and brazen cough, grate harshly and ominously upon your ear, for you well know that the inflammatory and rebellious blood is weaving with nimble fingers the network of death in the throat of that child. And as the frantic mother grasps your hand, and begs you, by all that you hold dear, to stay the destroyer, one glance I catch at your troubled looks, and somehow the scene changes. The houses and streets of a great city are before me. I see men hurrying to and fro, their faces white and ghastly. They shrink from the touch of each other, for the plague-demon holds dread revelry in that town. And the physician is there, pale, haggard, and worn, yet striving manfully to win at least one victim from the jaws of the merciless death. And now the city fades, and in its place, upon the sea, a ship appears, with sickness and despair full freighted. Famine and fever and death have laid their hands heavily upon the crew of that ship; and, amidst the great distress, the conscientious surgeon moves from berth to berth, his intellectual and moral being disturbed and sorely tried, for imminent danger without leagues with perplexity and doubt within to render him the wretchedest of men.

"Amidst some such circumstances and in the presence of some such spectacles as these the responsibilities of your profession will come upon you with a crushing weight. Into a few moments it will seem to you that the dread, the anxiety, and the embarrassment of years have been crowded. In such an hour you will learn that your peace of mind and the comfort and well-being of your patients are interwoven threads, and that the only way to maintain the former is to be thoroughly skilled in all the modes of preserving the latter. I would have you, therefore, to cultivate to its utmost this feeling of responsibility. I would have your sensibilities sharpened as acutely as possible. Responsibility, rightly appreciated, will cause you to come to the work, not with half-heart, and half-knowledge, and zeal half aroused, but full of devotion, full of determination to be equal, cost what it may, with the requirements of your calling. Face boldly, then, that anxiety begotten of responsibility, and grapple with it resolutely. It is your friend in disguise—a rough friend, it is true, but an honest one—and in the great system of providential compensation, like all dangers to the brave, like all obstacles to the determined, it will become your helper.

"In entering upon the active duties of your vocation, I wish you particularly to remember that the only wares which you carry into the market of the world to exchange for the goods of life, are your time and professional knowledge. It behoves you, therefore, more than all other men, to economize time, that you may, by its wise use, all the more effectually increase your knowledge. 'A man that is young in years,' says Bacon, may be old in hours, if he have lost no time. But,' he adds significantly, 'that happeneth rarely.' If you rightly employ those fragments of time so recklessly wasted by the giddy world at large, in the insane quest after pleasure, so-called, you will achieve for yourselves almost any reasonable reputation you may desire. This diligent and well-directed employment of your time will enable you at forty years of age to have accomplished more than most men who have numbered their threescore years and ten.

"If you would obtain the confidence of the world, you must have confidence in yourselves, you must be animated by the same spirit which impelled Cæsar to say to the affrighted pilot in the storm, 'Fear not, thou carriest Cæsar and his fortunes.' Such a spirit will carry you hopefully and patiently through the struggles and difficulties of the lonely period of probation upon which you have just entered. Some there are in our profession who have found a short and easy road to a lucrative practice by inheriting it from a father, a father-in-law, or some other relative who may be extensively engaged in business; or, by obtaining it through the timely patronage of some over-busy practitioner who seeks relief from his incessant labors. Such men have success, in great measure, thrust upon them. The most of you will be compelled to earn it—to win your way to a remunerative practice through many trials, and by triumphing over many obstacles. When at length you have secured success—when in the course of time your self-reliance, your diligence and skill have brought you much business, and made you thereby the slave of the sick public, think not to say now I will rest, now I will take mine ease. Over many there are in the world who are resting and taking their ease, living upon the labor of others, and returning to the world not a tithe of what they have obtained from it.

"If you would become physicians in the highest acceptation of the term, you must be deeply impressed with the scientific requirements of medicine. The welfare of your patients and your individual interests alike demand this; for as long as medicine appears to be purely empirical, so long will quackery be possible. This baleful parasite flourishes most vigorously in those departments of our art least illuminated by the rays of science. Surgery, resting upon the exact science of anatomy, and calling to its aid various accurate mechanical appliances, is now but little troubled with impostors. The 'natural bone-setters' and other similar charlatans have long since disappeared from its domain. Practical medicine, on the other hand, based as it is upon an experience which is so often fallacious, upon a physiology and pathology still very imperfect, and an organic chemistry in a state of great confusion, is still a prey to the mercenary cunning of every quack who boasts his infallible remedy for phthisis, rheumatism, and all those special ills which, in consequence of our ignorance of their essential nature, continue to resist all therapeutic effort.

"In view of this fact it is incumbent upon you to do all that you can to render quackery impossible, not by exposing its criminal falsifications, but by making that which is doubtful in medicine certain and that which is obscure clear. To do this you must emphatically recognize the fact that medicine has a two-fold relation; that it touches science on the one hand and humanity on the other; that it depends upon, and must keep pace with, science in order to deal skilfully with the sufferings and sorrows, both physical and mental, of mankind. Herein lie at once the difficulty and the glory of the physician."

The Formation of an Alumni Association.

Previous to the commencement a meeting of the Alumni of the Jefferson College was held in the lower lecture-room of the college building, at 10½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Alumni Association. The number of graduates, from the founding of the college until the present time, is nearly 6000, the present class numbering 435. Dr. George McClellan was the founder, and for many years was the incumbent of the chair of surgery.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the present Professor of Surgery, on whose motion Dr. N. L. Hatfield was appointed Chairman. Dr. J. Ewing Mears was elected Secretary. Dr. Gross stated the following, among others, to be the object of an alumni association such as it was now proposed to form:—To preserve and cultivate a feeling of good fellowship among graduates and towards their former preceptors; to establish scholarships for the education of poor young men; to create annual or other prizes, to be conferred at commencements; and to form a library for the use of indigent students.

The following committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the society:—Professor S. D. Gross, Professor Ellerslie Wallace, Professor B. Howard Rand, Dr. Addison Hewson, and Dr. Ewing Mears.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was added to the committee *ex officio*. The committee will meet next Tuesday evening in the faculty-room of the University to transact business. The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday at noon, when the report of the committee will be received.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Eighteenth Annual Commencement, at Musical Fund Hall—The Graduates—The Valedictory Address by Professor Ann Preston, M. D.—A Sensible View of Woman's Higher Sphere of Duty.

The Woman's Medical College is an institution to which time has given permanency and professional energy success. The number of students in attendance during the year just closed was 50, against 43 the previous year; the graduates this year numbering 14, while at the last commencement the number was 15. The Eighteenth Annual Commencement was held at the Musical Fund Hall at noon to-day, in presence of a large and attentive audience. Previous to the exercises of the occasion Carl Sentz' Orchestra gave some attractive musical selections, with others interspersed through the remainder of the programme. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, who is well known as a decided champion of the woman cause in all its different phases. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred by T. Morris Perot, Esq., the President of the Board of Corporators, upon the following young ladies, 14 in number:—

Sibelia T. Baker, Minn.
Jennie G. Brown, Ill.
Julia W. Carpenter, Ohio.
Hanna T. Croasdale, Pa.
Sarah C. Hall, Ind.
Sarah A. Hibbard, N. Y.
Jennie L. Henderson, Mo.
Martha E. Hutchins, Ind.
Anna Lukens, Pa.
Phebe A. Oliver, N. Y.
Mary T. Seelye, Ohio.
Jean S. Stevenson, N. Y.
Melissa M. Webster, N. Y.
Eliza J. Wood.

The valedictory address to the graduating class was then delivered by Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the college, and Dean of the Faculty. She spoke as follows:—

"Ladies, Graduates:—It is not merely in formal compliance with custom that I give you to-day, on behalf of the Faculty, a few parting words.

"We have watched your progress in study with interest and with pride. Our hopes and sympathies go with you into the future, and we feel your welfare and success henceforth linked with our own.

"There are many to-day who look upon you with something indeed of sympathy, but with more of pity, believing that you have chosen a hard pathway, and that care and sorrow above the common measure must fall to your lot. We do not share in this feeling. If the care and anxiety be great, the compensations are yet greater; if the toil be heavy, we believe, with Ruskin, that 'whenever the arts and labors of life are fulfilled in this spirit of striving against misrule, and doing whatever we have to do honorably and perfectly, they invariably bring happiness, as much as seems possible to the nature of man.'

"At present nervous maladies, womanhood enfeebled and diseased, are the fashion of society, and perhaps the most frequent question that you will have to answer practically will be, 'What can be done for our suffering women?' There is a deep conviction that these headaches, neuralgias, and weak backs are neither necessary nor destined to be the permanent condition of womanhood; and ladies, the philanthropist and scientist, who are seeking the remedy, look hopefully to the result of your knowledge and experience in its bearing upon this point.

"When anxious fathers and mothers bring you their beautiful daughters, from whose young faces and steps the bloom and elasticity are departing, and ask your advice, what shall you do? You look at those girls and at once take in their history. Kept long at school and strained with many lessons at a time of life when the conditions of healthful growth and development were incompatible with sedentary habits and severe mental tasks; their bodies so bound with clothing that by no possibility have the ever-moving vital organs been able fully to perform their functions; their extremities cold and thinly clad, and the weight of their clothing supported, not by the shoulders, made by God to bear burdens, but by parts totally unfitted to sustain them! Released from school, they have bent long in the same posture over piano, fancy work, or exciting novel, instead of rejoicing in the open air, or in active muscular exercise; their homes, luxurious it may be, have yet been grudgingly supplied with pure air and quickening sunshine; the passion for dress and company has been fostered until these have become the staples rather than the stimulants of their lives; while late hours, artificial lights, and continuous excitements have interfered with the nutrition of nerve tissue, and perverted the distribution of nerve force. You know that quiet, interesting, imperative work—work for hands and for mind—is essential to their health; and as you sigh over their perverted, suffering, unsatisfied lives, you cannot be content with the mockery of merely prescribing drugs, needful and beneficial as these may often be.

"Ladies, society hails your advent into the field of medicine as among the heralds of a higher civilization—the civilization which is harmonious with Christianity—and you will prescribe for those who seek your advice in the knightly spirit of your profession, with all tenderness, but with all truth. Scorning make-believes and pretensions, with the authority of knowledge you will say, 'These things you cannot do, and realize the joy of health.' Nor will you speak in vain. When an evil is once fully seen and admitted, and its cause understood, the remedy will surely be devised."

After giving some wholesome advice to the young lady doctors about the details of their practice and the ethics of the profession, Dr. Preston continued:—

"The progress which our cause is making throughout the world is truly marvellous. In free Switzerland the Medical University of Zurich has for years admitted women to all its advantages; the great University of cosmopolitan Paris has now dispensed to them its fullest privileges and highest honors; the University of Edinburgh has opened its doors, creaking with the rime of ages, wide enough for their entrance; the University of Stockholm in Sweden, we understand, is offering them facilities for medical education; and the Swedish Government, it is stated, is about to establish a complete medical college at Gothenburg for women exclusively. In Austria the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Obstetrics consist both of men and women; while in our own country, not only the great University of Michigan, but a number of smaller institutions also, have removed the barriers which forbade them to enter.

"One of our graduates of last year is now a medical missionary in India, sent out by the Woman's Branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. With the angel's song of 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men' resounding in her spirit, she bears with her that medical knowledge so prized in the East, which will open to her the harems and homes which men physicians cannot enter. In a recent report of the Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Union Missionary Society are these words:—'From all heathenism comes the call, send us the educated doctress to teach our women how to take the medical care of women and children.' It further adds: 'Heathen men of high rank have offered to give funds to establish medical colleges for their women, if we will send the educated American ladies to teach.'

"The recent circumstances in this city which called forth such a surprising expression of public sentiment through the general newspaper press of this country and of Europe, have shown it to the conviction of the civilized world that it is right and proper that women should study and practise medicine, and that they should have the means of education necessary to fit them to do it effectively. Nor would it be just for you to estimate professional sentiment by cases of individual illiberality. Great-hearted men adorn this noble calling, and your best help and kindest welcome will come from many of these. Of the ladies who last spring went out from this college to practise medicine, two, unsolicited by themselves, have been elected members of the medical societies in their respective localities. Knowing the fine attainments and culture of these ladies, we congratulate those societies on having honored themselves, as well as their new members, by this action. Still another of the class of last session, as assistant physician in the women's department of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., is associated professionally with distinguished physicians. She accepted this untried post of duty with hesitation and diffidence; but after six months' of trial she has been officially informed that her services are entirely satisfactory and desirable; and her salary, not less at first than the ordinary salary of a man assistant for the first year, has been already increased.

"Ladies, there are some parts of medical work that men can doubtless perform better than you, some that you can perform better than they; but society expects from you the nicer sensibilities, the finer humanities that it ascribes to woman. Its standard of moral virtue is higher for woman than for man, and so it deems any disregard of it worse in her than in him. The tone of medical literature and medical feeling, it is all too obvious, needs the refining and ennobling influences that the purity and peculiar endowments of the true woman are calculated to give. You bring into the profession your womanly tact and insight, your quick sympathies, your watchful care, and your high ideal of the purity and delicacy required in the sacred office you have assumed. As women, with the experiences of your womanhood, and looking at the subject from a fresh standpoint, you will surely unfold new resources in the art of healing; and if you are true to yourselves, you must *enrich* as well as refine the profession you enter.

"Go forth prudently, truthfully, trusting in the eternal strength of the ever-living God, willing to accept toil and privation as well as ease and victory, and fear not that a true and glorious success shall be yours—that this will be to you the commencement of a renewed life of enlarged activity, in which, amid cares and responsibilities, you shall often be led beside still waters, and lie down in green pastures."

The exercises of the day were concluded with the benediction and a musical finale.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 12, 1870.

Money continues in ample supply at 4@5 per cent. on Government and other good collaterals. Discounts are easy and unchanged. Prime paper is current at 6@7 per cent. The sharp reaction in gold yesterday has had a very unsettling effect on trade and in financial circles, and the impression is growing that gold is likely to react until it reaches 18@20, instead of declining to 0, as some sanguine people hoped at the beginning of the week.

The opening sales this morning were made at 112, declining, for a few minutes only, to 111⅞, and sharply rebounding, closing about noon at 112⅜.

Government bonds are suddenly depressed, losing most of the advance gained yesterday. It is likely, however, that there will be a reaction in sympathy with gold before the close to-day. The probability of the passage of the Funding bill is credited with this change.

The business in stocks was very light and prices were steady. State loans were dull. Sales of sixes, first series, at 103¼. City sixes were stronger, selling at 101⅞ for the new bonds.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales. The range is 48⅜@½. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56⅞@57, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅜@54⅞—an advance. The balance of the list was very dull, and there was a general lack of spirit among buyers and sellers alike.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 98¾	$500 Pa 6s, 1 se.....103⅜
$2400 City 6s, N...ls.101⅞	2 sh Penna R..... 57
$1000 Reading deb. Bds.... 81¼	14 do.....ls. 57
$100 do........ 81¾	21 do........ 56⅞
$2000 Steub & Ind 6s March issue..b5. 71	82 do.......ls. 57
	10 sh Leh V R..... 54⅜
	18 do........ 54⅞

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115; 5-20s of 1862, 110⅜@111; do., 1864, 109½@109⅞; do., 1865, 109⅜@110; do., July, 1865, 108@108¼; do. do., 1867, 108⅞@109¼; do., 1868, 109½@109¾; 10-40s, 105⅞@106⅛; Cur. 6s, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 112⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112	10·16 A. M.	112
10·01 "	111⅞	10·20 "	112⅛
10·05 "	112	11·14 "	112⅜
10·07 "	111⅞	11·22 "	112⅜
10·08 "	111⅞	12·00 M.	112¼
10·09 "	111⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 12.—The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is light, the demand being confined to the immediate requirements of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6, the latter rate for choice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½@4·75.

The Wheat market is without change. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·23@1·25. Rye is quiet at 98c. Corn is quiet, and 2500 bushels yellow sold at 90c. in the cars and from store, and 92c. afloat. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania changed hands at 54@55c.

No sales reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is quiet, and ranges from $1@1·02 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............MARCH 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........44 | 11 A. M........48 | 2 P. M........48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Prize Banner, Atkins, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr Jas. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Salem, do.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, Salem, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, from Providence, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Eureka, Young, 22 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Bark Brunswick, Pultz, 13 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, 60 days from St. John, N. B., via Holmes' Hole, with laths, etc., to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Kenduskeag, Wyatt, 15 days from Sagua, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Bark Attila, arrived yesterday, is consigned to L. Westergaard & Co.—not as before.

Bark Uriel, arrived yesterday from New York, is consigned to S. L. Merchant & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Athenais, from London; brig Home, from Sagua; schr Ella Hodsdon, from Cardenas.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Ship Tamerlane, from Bremerhaven; schr Ellie L. Smith, from Havana; and one brig, unknown.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Voyage of the Smidt.

$7000 Embezzlement of a Book-keeper.

The Religious Revival in Cincinnati

Newly Discovered Gold Fields.

FROM NEW YORK.

Voyage of the Steamer Smidt.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The captain of the steamer Smidt reports that he left Bremen on the 22d of January, and proceeded satisfactorily until the 27th, when a perfect hurricane commenced; the wind veered and shifted around to all points of the compass, the sea swelling into gigantic rollers, seldom met with anywhere but in the North Atlantic. During these gales the vessel could make but little headway, and the situation was rendered still more dangerous by the breaking of the piston-rod and a general loosening of the machinery, by the high stroke and frequency of unavailing revolutions when the propeller was out of the water.

This disaster occurred on the 9th of February. The gale continuing, rendered the task of repairing difficult and slow. The labor lasted twelve days, the steamer lying to all that time, unable to make the least headway. This was in lat. 40, long. 32, off the Azores. A few days before the captain saw a large three-masted steamer. It was a dark, stormy night, and he was unable to make her out, any more than she was steering E. N. E. On the 11th of February the weather began to moderate, and the Smidt, with her engines patched as well as could be, proceeded on her voyage. Her utmost speed, however, was only five miles an hour. All went well with the passengers as far as food, and general comfort, and health were concerned. One death, an infant, and two births occurred during the voyage.

Charge of Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, March 12.—At 11 o'clock last night, Detectives Carroll and Stratford, of the Jersey City police, arrested Joseph Cunningham, recently book-keeper in the employ of the extensive dry goods firm of Homer, Colladay & Co., Chesnut street, above Broad, Philadelphia, on the charge of embezzling over $7000 from his employers.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110; do. 1864, do., 109¾; do. 1865, do. 109¾; do. do. new, 108⅞; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70¼; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Company, 60¼; Cumberland preferred, 28¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅞; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 96⅛; Adams Express, 62; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

FROM THE WEST.

Religious Revival.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—According to authentic information gathered by the *Gazette* in 50 churches of this city and suburbs, 2092 have thus far been added in the present revival. This, however, does not embrace all the converts, very many of whom have not yet united with any church. Some churches have not been heard from. Of 1259 whose ages are known, there is 1 person over 70 years, and but 37 between 50 and 70; between the ages of 12 and 20 and 20 and 50 the numbers are about equal.

The 48 Hour Rule.

The distillers of the Third district, at Dayton, are showing indignation over the enforcement of the 48 hour rule. One or two have paid the assessment for the deficiency under protest, with the expectation of commencing suit against the Government.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—There is great excitement here concerning the newly-discovered gold mines in San Diego county. Many persons have gone overland to San Diego, and the steamship Oriflamme will leave on Sunday for the same destination.

Ship News.

The sloop of war Jamestown sailed on Thursday for a two years' cruise amongst the islands of the South Pacific.

The United States steamer Saranac sailed yesterday for Mazatlan, Mexico.

The ship Yosemite has sailed for Cork.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Flour, $4·75@5·50. The extreme figures for wheat are $1·35@1·65. Legal tenders, 89 cents.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts "Sixth."

LOWELL, March 12.—The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment are making arrangements for observing the anniversary of their passage through Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861. They will go to Worcester this year, as one company of the regiment was from that city.

The Ice Crop.

GARDINER, Me., March 12.—The weather here is very favorable for the ice crop. The thermometer this morning indicates 4 degrees below zero.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 12—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 92½; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87⅛. Erie Railroad, 20¼; Illinois Central, 115¼; Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

PARIS, March 12.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

ANTWERP, March 12.—Petroleum opened flat at 57f. 50c.

BREMEN, March 12.—Petroleum closed active and firm last night at 7 thalers 12 groats.

HAMBURG, March 12.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 12—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account; Five-twenties of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87⅛. Erie, 20⅝; Illinois Central, 115¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—1·30 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet; uplands, 10¾d.; Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. Sales to-day 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Pork quiet and steady. Lard buoyant at 68s.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SENATOR HENDRICKS AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It was a misfortune to the Democracy when Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana left the United States Senate, for he was their ablest Senator. He has recently been making a speech to the Democrats of New Orleans, in which he dwelt at length upon the fifteenth amendment, and the future relations of the whites and blacks in the Southern States.

Speaking of the amendment, Mr. Hendricks said:—

> "New relations have come to exist between you and the colored people of the South. How will you place yourself in regard to those new relations? They have not been of your seeking, and they may, perhaps, be very disagreeable to you; but the negro is a voter in Louisiana, as he will be in Indiana, if the fifteenth amendment is declared adopted, and it is not worth your while, nor is it worth my while, to go back on the fixed fact."

Having reached this sensible conclusion, Mr. Hendricks in the strongest terms advises the Southern Democracy to conciliate the negro vote, and thus take it out of the hands of the carpet-baggers. He urges his political friends to pursue the most liberal course towards the colored population, to treat them as neighbors, and to give them every possible assurance that they intend to recognize all their rights, including that of suffrage.

These sentiments were received by the hearers of Mr. Hendricks with signal marks of approval; and it is a significant sign of the times that the speech is copied into the *Phœnix*, a leading Democratic journal of South Carolina, published at Columbia, the capital of the State. In commenting upon the speech, the *Phœnix* says that Mr. Hendricks' views "will be found eminently practical, liberal, and judicious;" and it declares that the sensible men of the South will cordially adopt them.

Some little time ago, when the adoption of the amendment was still an uncertainty, that astute Democratic journal, the Chicago *Times*, in an elaborate article on the subject, declared that "the probabilities are that the country will unwillingly accept the amendment, and thus put a quietus on the negro question." This, doubtless, hits about the average sentiment of the Democracy of the Northwest; while the bolder and more positive tone of the Columbia *Phœnix* expresses the opinions and purposes of the Democracy of the South.

When Thomas A. Hendricks, one of the foremost Democrats in the Union, speaks thus, and when the organ of the Democracy of South Carolina commends his opinions as eminently practical and judicious, and when the Chicago *Times* recognizes the acceptance of the fifteenth amendment as a foregone conclusion, of course the subject is settled.

In what an unenviable predicament does this leave the short-sighted but long-eared Democratic leaders of New York, who went through the empty form of repealing the legislative ratification of the amendment; and those of Connecticut, who passed stunning resolutions against it in their recent State Convention; and those of Rip Van Winkle New Jersey, whose Legislature woke up enough to reject the amendment just after its complete ratification was placed beyond contingency.

For a year past the *Sun* has been trying to beat the ideas now expressed by Mr. Hendricks into the heads of the Democratic leaders of this section of the country. They will probably accept them just late enough to arouse the masses of the party to demand that these reactionary leaders shall be sent to the rear of the advancing column, while men of progressive ideas like Senator Hendricks are placed at its head.

PURGING OFFICE OF MALFEASANCE.

From the Chicago Republican.

If any evidence was lacking to prove that the Republican party is earnest, downright, manly, sincere and full of integrity and patriotism, that evidence would be forthcoming in its conspicuous zeal and fidelity in dealing out equal and exact justice, without distinction of person, to its own members guilty of malfeasance in office. Nowhere do we find any attempt to screen any official, however high his station or powerful his influence, from deserved punishment, under a fine-spun cloak of excuses and apologies. Despising all fripperies and claptrap, rising far above the mere partisan considerations of the moment, and alive to the importance of proving their faith by their works, the Republicans of the House of Congress have not hesitated, even for an instant, to arraign, try, convict, expel, and declare unworthy to hold seats upon the floor of that body, any member who is discovered to be a faithless servant of the people, and a disgrace to the high and responsible position he fills in that branch of the councils of the nation. Nor do we believe that the Senate would be less swift than the House, under the like circumstances, to affix the brand of shame upon the guilty forehead of any one of its own members.

But Washington is not the only place where Republican faithfulness refuses to so tamper with the bandage about the eyes of Justice, that she may furtively peer from underneath to discover whether the accused belongs to the majority or the minority, and thus learn whether or not she is to make heavy or light the blow of her avenging sword. All honor to the State of Louisiana! Her Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, has declared by unanimous vote that a dishonest man, an extortioner, a faithless servant of the people, shall no longer disgrace one of the highest positions in the State than is necessary to prove his guilt. In obedience to that irreversible but just fiat, George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts for Louisiana, charged with a violation of the Constitution and laws, in being unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his official oath, has been ignominiously ejected from the responsible place to which he had been elected by a confiding constituency, and goes forth into the world not only shorn of his official station, but disqualified ever again to hold any office of honor or trust under the State. The offense for which this punishment was inflicted was for overdrawing a specific appropriation by the Legislature; issuing warrants to parties who had not complied with the express provisions of the law; and trading in these warrants, with fraudulent and self-aggrandizing intent, to the detriment and disgrace of the State, and to the committing of a high crime and a high misdemeanor. Auditor Wickliffe was defended by an able counsellor, whose six hours' speech in behalf of his client was a signal proof of his skill, ingenuity, and great resources as a criminal advocate; but the frauds and robberies committed upon the State Treasury, in three hundred separate cases, according to the allegation of the indictment, were so flagrant and notorious that no talent could avail to screen the culprit from his well-deserved punishment. The evidence was so clear, direct, and abundant, that fidelity to the honor and interests of the State made requisite the conviction and infliction of the utmost penalty allowed for the offense.

This trial is the more remarkable from the fact that it constitutes the first impeachment and conviction of a high State officer in Louisiana since it existed as a State of the Union. While we trust this summary example will prove a lesson to deter and restrain other officials whose transactions have not been altogether free from suspicion of corruption and infidelity to high trusts, we feel justified in adding the above instance of the unwavering administration of justice to other like cases, as cumulative proof that the Republican party, as an organization, will always be found on the side of honesty, and against those who betray trusts and disgrace stations bestowed upon them by the suffrages of the people, even though such offenders may be strong partisan friends, powerful in influence and exalted in position. A party that can thus inexorably be true to the interests and rights of official purity and faithfulness may well be trusted to be true to the interests and rights of the voting masses.

HIGH JINKS.

From the N. Y. World.

In reading the Southern papers, one comes occasionally across some very remarkable things in the way of legislative discussions, told by the papers with a certain grim quietness, as though they were nothing unusual, which deepens the effect. The report more immediately in question is that describing the closing proceedings of the upper house of the South Carolina Legislature, which adjourned on the 1st inst. The closing hours of the session were devoted to the holding of a species of "experience meeting," in which divers of the piebald brethren discoursed of the effects of the reconstruction gospel upon them; and, after sundry of the sooty statesmen late promoted from the rice-field to the forum had talked in the longest words in the dictionary about the glorious of dis ting, a Mr. Leslie, a Senator of the now unfavored white blood, takes the floor. Being loil, it will not surprise the reader to hear that Mr. Leslie is a carpet-bagger—a rogue *ex officio*, of course, but, like most of the peripatetic generation of vipers to which he belongs, not ungifted with a species of dirty shrewdness. As the reader must know, the negroes in the South Carolina Legislature number within a fraction of two-thirds of the whole body, have the Secretary of State, and one of the two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the State of their own hue, and look down with sublime contempt on the poor "plains." The harlotry of Mr. Leslie's politics having not quite debauched out of him the recollection of his white father and mother, he rises to a suggestion that it is, after all, somewhat possible that a white man may be as good as a negro even in South Carolina, and mildly hints his doubts as a Republican whether the reconstruction of the Palmetto State can be deemed an entire success. The intimation of these heresies excites indignation in the breasts of those colored citizens who rule South Carolina, even as their tawny compeer in the Senate at Washington rules us of the North, and their just indignation finds utterance in a colored Senator who not so long back rejoiced in being lifted out of the grade of a common nigger by reason of driving his master's coach. This honorable Senator says to Mr. Leslie, these being the words of the verbatim report:—"If you don't like the party get out of it." This kind of thing Mr. Leslie deems an infringement of free speech, and proceeds still further to express his apprehension that a spirit is arising throughout the Union which threatens to bundle such bodies as the one he addresses neck and crop out of doors. Here again are what the French parliamentarians term "various movements," accompanied with words more or less unsavory; but, disregarding the same, our honorable Senator continues his *peccavi*, dwelling especially on the ill opinion he has of the person who now exhibits himself as a living forgery on the name of Governor of South Carolina, and intimates that in his (Leslie's) mind's eye he sees this person appealing to the worst passions of the black race for his own ends. "Various movements" ensue. What they are, report states:—

> First colored Senator—You're a liar.
> Second colored Senator—You're a thief.
> Third colored Senator—Hold your tongue, or you will be in the penitentiary in less than ninety days.
> Fourth colored Senator—If you don't dry up we'll knock h—l out of you.
> Mr. Leslie—Mr. President, I do not mind these interruptions.

But he does mind them. That white blood, which is better than any black, or brown, or red, or yellow blood that ever was spawned, stirs in the veins even of this poor carpet-bag rogue, and in a feeble way nature forces him to strike at his African owners. He tells them:—

> "You are trying to run this machine with so many impossibilities and impracticabilities, by mixing up color and corruption, that it is like an old wagon running down hill. It wibbles and wobbles, and you don't know whether you are going to the bottom or to the devil."

What follows is soon told:—

> Rainey (colored Senator)—The Senator is speaking disparagingly of the party.
> Mr. Leslie—Go on with your interruptions, but I propose to speak for and in defense of an honest government.
> Swails (colored Senator)—Is this a political meeting or not? I should like to know.
> Mr. Leslie—I'm only bidding farewell to my friends.
> Wimbush (colored Senator)—You have none.
> Maxwell (colored Senator)—I am disposed to test the sense of the Senate as to the right of this man to proceed.
> Hayne (colored Senator)—I hope the Senator will not make any motion at all. The person on the floor is doing all he can for the support of the Republican party, and his speech will be the best electioneering document we can have for the administration of his Excellency Governor Scott.

Were we not right in saying that, in reading the Southern papers, one comes at times on some remarkable legislative proceedings?

THE LATEST DEVICE OF THE ENEMY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Tammany charter, as introduced some weeks ago, was as mischievous as anything emanating from that quarter might be expected to be. It was intended to destroy the few guarantees of order and the few agencies of passable administration of which the people of this city are enabled to boast. It was designed to make the "Ring," with all its corruption and infamy, absolute master in every branch of the city government.

Even Democrats declared the scheme intolerable, and professed a determination to furnish a substitute. They waged war, fast and furious, upon the ring, and dedicated themselves to its destruction. There was a show of virtue as well as valor on the part of this anti-ring Democracy, and great were the hopes excited by its promises. In due time the new leaders were proclaimed, and then, on the instant, faith in the movement vanished. With Messrs. Norton, Genet, and Creamer as controlling agents in the crusade against the ring, there could be no rational expectation of improvement. The old ring is bad; a new ring, composed of the Nortons, Genets, and Creamers of the disaffected Democracy, would be no better.

So with the anti-ring charter. Prepared with loud professions of purity and presented with a flourish of trumpets which might well herald a great reform, it turns out to be a sham and a fraud. It abolishes the commissions, which alone have made the city endurable, and places all governing power under the influences which have enabled the Tammany ring to become what it is. The police department it makes subject to a popular election—and what that means in New York all of us know. The fire department, the health department, the common schools, the public charities, the Croton management, and even the Central Park, are all to be under the control of functionaries appointed by the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor and aldermen will be the real administrators of the city's affairs, excepting only in respect of the police force, which will be the creature of the constituency to whom the Mayor and aldermen are at present indebted for official existence. In effect, therefore, the real governing force in every department will be the same class of voters, and the same election machinery, by and through which Tammany has acquired its power.

And this is the grand result to which the valorous Democratic reformers have brought us! This is the final manifestation of that ostentatious Democratic virtue which began with threatening revolution in the cause of order, and ends with the exaltation of Norton, Genet, and Creamer as model municipal reformers! What was supposed to be a reform movement proves to be a clumsy, shameless piece of jugglery. The charter from which we were told to expect great things is found to be a contrivance for rendering corruption and rascality easy and safe.

The truth is, there can be no municipal reform here until pure elections have been assured. The decent, honest, intelligent elements of our population must be enabled to control the ballot-box. The reputable opinion of the city must have free course, or the plea of governing by the people becomes a pretence for perpetuating the iniquities which now disgrace every election.

A NEW PARTY.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Not long ago, intimations were heard in no less a place than the Senate Chamber that ideas were afloat which looked to the formation of a new party. Mr. Drake even insinuated that the notion had influenced the course of Senators themselves. "I have heard of such things," said he, "as individuals taking it into their heads that the Republican party was to go to pieces, and looking out to see whether they could plant their anchors to windward in the new party that was to come up. Who knows—who can tell but that this idea may have entered the sacred precincts of this Senate Chamber?" Who indeed! The Senate Chamber would, in fact, be the very first place such an idea might naturally enter, since it is the place where party perplexities are most strongly felt. Scarcely one considerable question has been raised in Congress this winter on which the Republican party has acted with unanimity. There is scarcely an important measure now before either house on which party lines are likely to be regarded. Hardly a single recommendation made by the President has been warmly supported by his party friends in Congress, and the administration has been responsible for a very small share of what its friends in Congress have decided to do. If the President had chosen it, or if he had understood the power of his situation, he might easily have had two administration parties in the legislature, each swearing its fidelity and devotion, instead of, as now, combining to thwart and humiliate him. There was no reason why the President should have allowed himself to be treated as he has been treated this winter. The Virginia bill might have been passed as it came from the House. Judge Hoar need not have been rejected. The foreign treaties might have been confirmed. Mr. Dawes' attack might have been avoided. Even Mr. Boutwell's financial policy, if he had had a financial policy, might have been treated with respect, if the administration had been strong enough to take advantage of the condition of parties in Congress. But such balancing of political combinations was not in the President's character, and he preferred to endure with patience the steady series of slights inflicted on him by friends and enemies alike.

If the Republican party is in trouble, the Democrats are quite as badly off. Their internal dissensions are more dangerous than anything the Republicans have to suffer. If it were possible to throw aside all party affiliations, many leading Democrats would be glad to do so, and take their chance of a new cast of the dice. Now that reconstruction is passed, there is scarcely a point on which Democrats are agreed, not even that of the tariff; and to purify their organization so as to regain public confidence is a long and difficult task, unless they are aided by their adversaries' mistakes.

These are some of the reasons which have led many persons to consider in grave earnest the possibility of forming a new party—an idea which has led more politicians into political bogs and quagmires than even the opposite notion of blind party devotion. One party has commonly little superiority to another in its modes of corruption; and if Tammany belongs to one side, the carpet-bag gentlemen belong to the other. But at least we can measure present evils, and can work for a gradual cure: the swarm of flies that has now settled on the nation's sores, at all events, serves to keep a hungrier swarm at a distance. Old parties, too, have a name to uphold and principles to maintain. If they make mistakes, they can be punished; if they reform, they can be rewarded. Even the old Tammany is not so alarming as a new Tammany would be; and in the upturning of a new party, who can tell what scum would rise to the top? How long was the Republican party pure? and what reason have we for believing that, if the new party is pure, it can be successful, or, if successful, that it will be a shade purer than the present organizations?

But there are reasons, much more urgent than these, for questioning the practical utility of such a movement. The reason why both of the existing parties are crumbling to pieces is, that they are unable to agree within themselves on a course to be pursued. There are two great popular issues on which alone a new party could be based. One of these is, free trade; the other is, hard money. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party dares honestly face both these issues at once, and the consequence is that there is no longer any established line of opinion between them. A new party, to be worth existing at all, must plant itself firmly on both these positions, or it will have no advantage over its predecessors.

CAPTAIN EYRE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The full accounts of the Oneida disaster which we have published seem to be generally accepted as conclusive proof that the worst representation, of Captain Eyre's inhumanity were no more than the truth. It is said that there must have been gross negligence on board both vessels if they did not see each other in time to avoid a collision; it is also alleged that the Oneida was wrong in putting her helm a-starboard, when the rule of the road required her to port. In point of fact Captain Eyre testified that he did see the Oneida when she was more than a mile away, and it is natural to suppose that his vessel was seen at the same time. What took place, however, on board the corvette we do not know, nor is it just now especially important. If our officers were to blame they are beyond the reach of punishment or reproof. The question is not what caused the collision, but what followed it. The base desertion of the sinking ship by the captain of the Bombay is proved almost beyond a doubt. Captain Eyre is responsible for the death of a hundred men.

It is gratifying to remember that British sailors as a class are distinguished for conduct very different from this man's, and none have been more severe in denouncing him than his own countrymen. Prominent Englishmen in New York declared that it was the duty of Secretary Fish to demand the surrender of Eyre's person to the United States Government, and the duty of the British Ministry to send him here for trial even without a demand. This may not be good law, but it shows a substantial sense of justice. We should be sorry on our part if any American court had to try this case. The crime is so black, the results have been so awful, the penalty should be so severe, that we want the trial to be conducted before a tribunal which cannot be suspected of prejudice against the prisoner. For we take it for granted that the matter is not to end with the Yokohama court of inquiry. It is not a case of damages, or a question of revoking the captain's certificate. Damages may be demanded afterward, if the Bombay proves to be in the wrong. The abandonment of a drowning crew is murder in the sight of heaven, whatever crime it may be in the books of the law. For that crime there must be a strict and impartial trial, and, if it is proved, a swift and heavy punishment.

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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station. THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY, No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 10 1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE Mansion, with 12 acres of land, replete with all modern conveniences, near a station on the N. P. R. R., and within half hour's ride of the city. Apply No. 111 S. WATER Street, below Chesnut. 3 11 3t*

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 12 10tf

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $310,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1099
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MANHATTAN	(7 months)	963
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
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Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
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LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
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INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
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LEVI P. COATS,
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15
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Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
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Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
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Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 225

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
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JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 18 6m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The alarm of fire last evening, about 8 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a few empty hogsheads at the cooper-yard of Mr. George Scott, Queen street, below Fifth.

—At the fourth annual meeting of the Hebrew Charitable Association, recently held, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Jacob Hunt; Vice-President, H. Isaacs; Treasurer, Jacob Ephraim; Secretary, J. Lit.

—A meeting of the opponents of Independence Square as a site for the public buildings was held last night at Merrick and Market streets. A. R. Paul presided, and S. B. Poulterer acted as secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. Walborn, Carlin, Maurice, Millwill, Wakeman, and others. A suggestion of the Executive Committee that the meetings be continued was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of that committee.

—The Citizens' Association is circulating petitions to Councils which represent that the highways giving access to the city from the north, south, and west are in wretched order and condition, to the detriment of the business of Philadelphia; that Broad street, by its geographical position and its width, is destined to become the great thoroughfare of the city, north and south, and that Chesnut, Market, and Callowhill streets are the main entrances from the west, and that these streets ought to be at once newly paved, at public expense, with the most desirable materials and in the most substantial manner.

—Last evening Judge Strong was the guest of Attorney-General F. C. Brewster, at a private dinner at Augustin's. The guests, besides Judge Strong, were Judges Thompson, Agnew, Cadwalader, Allison, Ludlow, Paxson, Hare, and Stroud, and Messrs. E. K. Price, George W. Biddle, Theo. Cuyler, General Collis, J. Sergeant Price, and Hon. Wm. B. Mann. Speeches were made by the Attorney-General, the distinguished guest, and Chief Justice Thompson.

—The graduates of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, met yesterday afternoon and formed an association to be known as the "Society of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania." The following officers were elected:—President, George B. Wood; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor Dickson, Dr. Edward Hartshorne, Dr. Caspar Morris; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Tyson; Recording Secretary, Dr. George P. Oliver; Treasurer, Dr. R. E. Rogers: Executive Committee, Drs. Hayes Agnew, Hiram Corson, Edward Rhodes, Dr. Cooper of Camden, Murray Cheston, Charles D. Nancrede, Charles Schaffner, William Pepper, J. H. Packard, William Maybury, Horace Williams, Harrison Allen, H. L. Hodge, C. T. Hunter, Lewis D. Harlow, William Hunt, H. C. Wood, Jr., Horace Hare, Andrew Nebinger, and R. S. Kenderdine.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113½.

—President Grant was threatened with assassination on Thursday by a man who turns out to be insane.

—The Senate Postal Committee is to consider the expediency of doubling the subsidies of the China mail service.

—Commissioner Delano orders that distillers must use no other blanks than those copyrighted by a New York house.

—It is supposed that Mr. Boutwell's funding bill, passed yesterday in the Senate, will be amended in the House.

—No disposition is evinced by the Foreign Relations Committee to come to an early decision on the San Domingo treaty.

—The Senate Appropriation Committee has cut down the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill a million and three-quarters.

—The President has prepared his proclamation announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, but he will not make it public until Georgia and Texas are admitted.

—Sixteen indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of New Orleans against merchants and Government officials for frauds on the revenue.

—The passage of Logan's Army bill has dismayed the veterans of the army, whom it proposes to impoverish. It is reported that the President asserts he will veto it should it pass the Senate.

Foreign Affairs.

—France's demand to be represented in the Œcumenical Council is contested by the Pope.

—The Belfast and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce protest against the present American mail service.

—Small-pox has rendered necessary the removal of a large number of Parisian political prisoners from St. Pelagie to the Mazas prison.

THE SMIDT.

Her Safe Arrival at New York—Cause of the Delay.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The missing steamer Smidt, which arrived to-day in forty-eight days from Bremen, reports having been obliged to make the passage south of Bermuda, in consequence of the engine breaking, which took twelve days to repair. She had a succession of hurricanes for the first twenty days, and since had light winds and fair weather. When the machinery was repaired she could only be run at half speed, and hence the delay in the voyage.

The Smidt, of which Thiele, Motz & Co. are agents, left Bremen on the 22d of January. There is no end of conjectures as to the fate of the City of Boston, the other "missing" steamer. There is a strong hope now that she may have put into the Azores. With these islands, it must be borne in mind, communication is unfrequent and uncertain, and days may yet elapse before an arrival from that quarter is reported. On the other hand, however, the numerous reports of vessels passing over the trail of the missing steamer, as to the vast quantities of ice encountered, are anything but reassuring. The Bremen steamer New York, hence, at Southampton yesterday, reports passing many icebergs, some of them of "mountainous size." Sailing vessels at this port, coming from Europe, make like reports almost every day. Still, as the Smidt has come into port safe and sound, why should not the City of Boston?

The Smidt is a slow boat, and is intended expressly for the carriage of freight and emigrants. She burns but fourteen tons of coal a day against sixty or seventy tons consumed by the mail steamers.

The most rapid progress hitherto made by her in smooth water has been ten knots. Her average speed is about six knots in good weather. She was built for twenty-day passages. Her shortest time between this city and Europe has been sixteen days, and the briefest passage this way twenty days. Her longest passage from Europe previous to the present was thirty days, and her longest from here twenty-four days.

She was provisioned in Germany for the passage out and home, with the exception of fresh meat, and has, therefore, simply been short of the latter. Messrs. Thiele, Motz & Co. sent a tug with fresh provisions to meet her, in order that the passengers may enjoy a good dinner before leaving the vessel. The passengers number two hundred and ninety-eight, of whom not more than a dozen are in the cabin.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee performance of *Oliver Twist*.

This evening Mr. C. A. McManus will have a benefit, when the comedy of *Everybody's Friend* will be performed, to be followed by the *Ku-Klux Klan*, from the spectacle of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, and the comic drama of *He's Jack Sheppard*. Mr. Julius F. Constans will give a patriotic recitation entitled "The Two Flags in Cuba." Mr. McManus is a painstaking actor, who has made an excellent reputation during the several engagements he has played in this city, and we hope that his efforts for the entertainment of the public will be recognized in an appropriate manner this evening by a crowded house.

On Monday Miss Laura Keene will appear.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Octoroon* will be performed this afternoon.

This evening Mr. Fechter will personate "Hamlet" for the last time.

On Monday "Ruy Blas" will be presented.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this afternoon and evening in the drama of *The Little Detective*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French troupe will appear this evening in the comedy of *Le Meurtrier de Theodore*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give magical performances this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Buildings.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER orchestra will give a matinee to-day at Musical Fund Hall.

THE PANORAMA of "The Pilgrim" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall.

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.—Hon. I. S. Diehl, late United States' Consul at Java and United States Commissioner to Asia, will lecture on Monday and Tuesday evenings next at the Broadway M. E. Church, Camden, on "Oriental and Bible Lands." The lecture will embrace the observations of four years' travel in the East, and it will be finely illustrated by maps, diagrams, and a number of curious objects collected by the lecturer in the course of his journeys.

CHORAL CONCERT FOR THE BAPTIST HOME.—We yesterday referred to this concert, which is to take place at the Academy of Music, stating, inadvertently, that it would take place to-day. This was a mistake. The concert will take place next Saturday afternoon, as announced in our advertising columns.

"Hamlet" and Fechter.

A correspondent sends us the following criticism on Mr. Fechter's personation of "Hamlet:"

In the very first year of the seventeenth century a drama was written in London. The author was a stage manager and proprietor, full of work, an eminently successful and practical man, who had built himself a fortune by his own labor. With the reputation of being a ruined reprobate, he had run away from home to escape imprisonment before he was twenty, to commence life as call-boy at a theatre; at twenty-five he was a shareholder in the same theatre, and an author of repute on the road to fortune; at thirty-three he purchased a handsome house; and at forty retired from active life to enjoy an existence of elegant ease with the fame of being a capital business man, as well as the author of about forty of the best acting dramas of his time.

This is, in brief, the history of Shakespeare, and yet by some strange freak one of his most successful tragedies has been separated from the rest, to serve as a mere intellectual problem. *Hamlet* is read line by line, and scanned syllable by syllable, until every word becomes a text so pregnant with meaning that it is in danger of meaning nothing at all, and the hero must lose all individuality in order to become a problem in metaphysics.

In fact, the play was written by an active manager of a theatre, to suit the demands of his audience, and in the steady pursuit of so practical an aim, a great and good man wrote a glorious drama, just as a plain printer in after times undertook a "model letter-writer" which turned into the first novel, and an antiquary putting his information into a marketable shape found it grow into the Waverley Novels.

Hamlet is an admirable acting play; if it is also something more, let it be carefully studied as an entirety, but not so treated that it is debased into a mere public reading lesson, over which actor and audience alike bewilder their brains.

Now, Mr. Fechter may not be *the* "Hamlet," or even a good "Hamlet," but at one dash he destroys this old-established system of rendition. He treats the tragedy as if it was a new drama written but yesterday, and as if no one had ever studied it before—as if he had purchased it for himself, and had bought the undisputed right to read it according to his own understanding.

Never for one moment does the auditor stop to wonder which of the eight readings of "there are more things in heaven and earth," etc., the artist will choose, or what he will do with "to be or not to be."

The standard stage student, who doubts everything and then doubts his doubts, never appears; there is not even a glimpse of his note book. Mr. Fechter has imagined the hero to be a poetic youth, averse to action, yet urged to it against his will. The artist, in his mind's eye, sees a man mirrored. This man may not be Shakespeare's "Hamlet;" he certainly is not the conventional "Hamlet," but he is a man consistent in every thought and deed, and no mere bundle of aphorisms. The actor has thought his way straight through all the perplexities; he believes that the play has one simple, obvious meaning, and, strangely enough, the words, obedient to his power, do mean upon his tongue just what he intends them to. Although not quite ready to accept his version of the play, yet while under his personal influence and presence the auditor feels as if by some magic chance he had been permitted to see the "original" text unblemished with marginal references and unconfused by foot-notes, and the memory afterwards does not rest admiringly upon "points," but recalls a harmonious and effective whole.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHAT THE NEW YORK OBSERVER says:—"I went to Dr. Colton's, inhaled three, four, perhaps five times, and then instantly, as it seemed to me, I heard the Doctor say, 'There, it's all right.' I was awake, but the five teeth were gone as if by magic, with no knowledge of any operation having been performed." Office of Colton Dental Association, originators and headquarters of pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, No. 737 Walnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

NOT "THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY"—But open to the light. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, shines through the uncurtained bottles that contain it. The shades of color it communicates to grey hair are nature's own, and it is devoid of any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

BLUE PIANO COVERS
At W. H. Carryl & Sons' Curtain Store, No. 723 Chesnut street (in the carpet store).

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets.
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it. } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it. } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it. } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it. } and

☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope. } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope. } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope. } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope. } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript. } ties.

☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 9th inst., JOHN DOUGHERTY, son of the late Philip Dougherty, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, No. 724 S. Eighth street, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

FRAZIER.—On the 6th instant, ROBERT FRAZIER, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Williamson Lodge, No. 369, A. Y. M.; Humane Lodge, No. 14, A. O. G. F.; Man's Beneficial Society, No. 3; also Hope Hose, Resolution and Friendship Fire Companies, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1334 Otis street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARLL.—On the 10th instant, JOHN C. MARLL, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1519 Spring Garden street, on Monday morning, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

TOWNSEND.—On the morning of the 8th instant, LAURA PARMELIA TOWNSEND, wife of Samuel D. Townsend, and eldest daughter of Francis and Jane Shepherd, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1325 N. Eleventh street, above Thompson, on Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock. Services at the Tabernacle Methodist Church. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY ELLEN DARNELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS S. ELLIS, Executor of the last will and testament of MARY ELLEN DARNELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 220 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 3 thstu5t

LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, Issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 3 10 ths12t*

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN EITHER A Mercantile House or Counting Room of a Manufactory, by a young man between nineteen and twenty. Has some experience in business, and satisfactory reference. Address "Clerk," Evening Telegraph Office. 9 6t

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION to teach in a private family or seminary two hours daily.
Address J. T. B.,
95t Evening Telegraph Office.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. [illegible]

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES...........	6·17	MOON SETS...........	2·61
SUN SETS...........	6·03	HIGH WATER...........	9·44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, }
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, }

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.
John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Moore, Portsmouth, Va., D. Cooper.
Schr Polly Price, Harris, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Baxter, Boston, do.
Schr S. J. Vaughn, Ross, Boston, do.
Schr Jessie Williamson, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Tearse, Riley, Boston, do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Lynn, do.
Schr Modesty, Weaver, Newport, Ct., D. Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Capes, saw two brigs coming in; below the Cross Ledge, brig Ellen H., from Sagua; above New Castle, a bark beating up; off Fort Delaware, bark Eureka, from Sagua.

F. G. bark Rhea, Buckholtz, from Liverpool Jan. 17, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Norw. bark Attila, Falck, from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

N. G. bark Uriel, Siebalds, from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Hunter, Wilson, from St. Jago and Guantanamo, with sugar and honey to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Br. schr Summerville, Sanford, 24 days from Sierra Morena via Havana, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, from New York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Savannah, to-day:—J. F. Schellenger, J. W. Haywood, Mrs. J. Haywood, F. Lawder, J. Mortimer Davis, Mrs. J. Mortimer Davis, Mrs. Martha Hartstene, Chas. W. Rowe, all for Savannah; Wm. Duffy, Jas. F. Duffy, for Eufaula; Mrs. Sarah Craig, for Macon; H. G. Lumbard, for Augusta.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., March 10.—Br. schr N. J. Miller, from St. John, N. B., via Holmes' Hole for Philadelphia, passed in to-day. Wind NW.
THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Winifred, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 5th inst. (before reported), has the following passengers for Philadelphia:—J. W. Willerhouse, Mrs. J. W. Willerhouse, Miss Whitney, Lieut. T. H. Redgate, Z. M. Forser, J. B. Bennett, Mrs. J. B. Bennett. Cargo for Philadelphia—375 bales cotton, 140 sacks wool, 140 empty bbls., 566 boxes ink, 2 tubs butter, 1 bbl. whisky, 3 hhds. pecans, 23 pkgs. mdse. and sundries.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond A. M. 10th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Symmes, from Havana 18th ult. for Bremen, put into Nassau, N. P., 28th, leaking badly.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, from Cardenas, at Baltimore 10th inst.

Schrs M. Steelman, Steelman, for Great Egg Harbor, and Ella Sawyer, Sawyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Danvers 8th inst.

Schr R. Vannaman, Brewer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 9th inst.

Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, hence, at Providence 9th instant.

Schr W. N. Gesner, Egbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 9th inst.

Schr Muskee, Maul, sailed from Richmond 9th inst. for Chickahominy, to load railroad ties for Philadelphia.

Schr L. Blew, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 10th inst.

Schrs Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Gloucester; Marietta, Smith, from Greenport; and Charley Woolsey, Parker, from New London, all for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schrs John Price, Nickerson, from Boston; F. Nickerson, Kelly, from do.; R. Vanneman, Higgins, and S. A. Hammond, Snow, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 10th inst.

Schrs Alderdice, Collins, for Boston; M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for do.; and M. A. Rogers, Travis, for do., all from Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr Alexander Young, Young, hence, at Savannah 11th inst.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.
By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
34 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.
The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth5

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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Furniture Warerooms,
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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
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"THE NINE MUSES'
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PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Books are now open for the reception of new pupils for the Spring Quarter, beginning
MONDAY, MARCH 14.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by early application at the Office.
NO. 1228 SPRUCE STREET.
Instructors Department for Study of the Piano-forte,
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, RUDOLPH HENNIG,
RICHARD ZECKWER, EMIL GASTEL.
Grand Organ,
Likewise Parlor Organ, Cabinet Organ, and Melodeon,
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Vocal Music,
EMIL GASTEL.
Flute,
EDWARD KOCH.
Cornet,
CARL PLAGEMANN.
Terms.—Main Department, $15 per quarter, payable in advance; Primary Department, $7 50 per quarter, payable in advance. 3 9 wa 2t
Proprietors and Directors—JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, WENZEL I. KOPTA, RUDOLPH HENNIG.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SÆNGERBUND
BAL MASQUE,
TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.
Price of Tickets, $5, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady.
Additional Ladies' Tickets $1 each.
GRAND CARNIVAL PROCESSION AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Carriages will set down heads South and take up heads North.
Spectators Ticket to Family Circle or Gallery, 50c.
Tickets to be had at G. Andre & Co.'s, No. 1104 Chesnut street; L. Meyer, No. 1413 Chesnut street; Bookstands of Continental Hotel and Girard House. 3 5

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, GRAND TREBLE BILL—
Benefit of C. A. McMANUS.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
KUKLUX, FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD,
and THE TWO FLAGS IN CUBA.
Several volunteers and entire company appearing.
MISS LAURA KEENE APPEARS ON MONDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 12.
LAST NIGHT OF HAMLET.
The Management takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to twelve nights, with the eminent Artist, MR. CHARLES FECHTER, who will make his sixth appearance in Philadelphia.
Supported by MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
In Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Hamlet.............................Mr. FECHTER
Ophelia.............................Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
Laertes.............................Mr. F. C. BANGS
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON—OCTOROON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
FIRST WEEK OF LOTTA.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK
AND TO-NIGHT AT ¼ TO 8,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
LOTTA in six characters, with Songs and Dances.
MONDAY,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
In preparation, LOTTA'S New Piece,
HEART'S EASE.
In Rehearsal—FROU-FROU.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
Unanimous Approbation by the press.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
SATURDAY EVENING, March 12,
LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE.
(WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?)
MONDAY, March 14,
the charming Comedy, in three acts, by Sardou,
LA PAPILLONNE (THE BUTTERFLY).
M. and Mme. MOREAU in the principal roles.
Seats at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. Admission $1.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
The famous LAURI'S—JOHN, CHARLES, EDWARD, HENRY, and M'lle LAURI. Mr. W. H. MAFFLIN.
WONDERFUL RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
DeROSA Grand Ballet Troupe, etc.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Famous Gigantic Minstrels Introduce
First Time—New Afterpiece, Tommy Dodd.
Re-engagement for One Week More,
Great Comedian, Mr. Hughey Dougherty.
Benefit Friday, March 11, of Mr. Hughey Dougherty.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 9, 10, 11, and 12.
B. F. DUANE, X. T. K., in his Ninety Minutes
IN KWEER KOMPANY; OR,
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT,
With Sketches of X-centric Karacter.
Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c. Begins at 8. 3 9 4t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX.
EVENINGS, at 7¾. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

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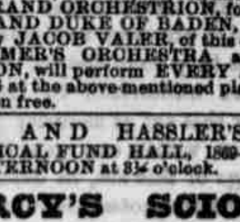

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INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
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Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
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John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 15,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
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A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 12 25 1m

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI-STHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD.
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Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The United States Senate yesterday passed, with some slight modifications, the Funding bill reported from the Finance Committee by Senator Sherman. The bill authorizes three loans of $400,000,000 each, in denominations not less than fifty dollars, and payable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten and at forty years from date; the second after fifteen and at forty years; and the third after twenty and at forty years. The first series, or ten-forties, are to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum; the second series, or fifteen-forties, are to bear interest at four and a half per cent.; and the twenty-forties interest at four per cent. These bonds the Secretary is authorized to dispose of, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, within the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value in coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds. The proceeds of so much of the loan as may be disposed of for coin are to be placed in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such six per cent. bonds as may not be offered in exchange, or to replace such amounts of coin as may have been used for that purpose. The bonds authorized by this act are exempt from all taxation under national, State, or municipal authority.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint such agents in the United States and Europe as he may deem necessary to aid in the negotiation of these bonds, and also to advertise the loan and its conditions in such newspapers and journals in this country and Europe as he may select for the purpose, a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the bonds authorized in the bill being appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, and disposing of the same.

The sum of $150,000,000 annually is appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods, to be applied during each fiscal year to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and the United States bonds now held as the sinking fund and those now held in the Treasury are to be cancelled and destroyed, and the bonds hereafter purchased are also to be cancelled and destroyed in like manner, and a full and detailed account of the application of the money appropriated in the bill is to be made annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury with his report, and the aggregate amount of the bonds cancelled and destroyed is to be given in the monthly statements of the public debt.

The seventh section of the bill refers to the national banks, and provides that on and after the 1st day of October, 1870, registered bonds of any denomination not less than $1000, issued under the provisions of the act, and no others, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the notes issued to national banking associations for circulation, under the act of July 3, 1864, and all national banking associations organized under said act or any amendment thereof, the bonds of which are then redeemable by these terms, and as they shall thereafter become redeemable are authorized to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes, within one year from the date of the passage of this act, in default of which their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited, and that the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency are authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulations, and to return the bonds held as security therefor to the association by which they were deposited, in sums of not less than $1000, provided that any such association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days' notice to the Comptroller of the Currency by resolution of its Board of Directors, deposit legal-tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of its outstanding circulation and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption; and provided further, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as security shall be of either of the classes of bonds authorized in this bill, in which the maximum rate of interest is fixed at four and a half or five per cent. per annum.

The eighth section provides that the amount of circulating notes which any bank may receive from the Comptroller of the Currency under the provisions of the act of 1864 may equal but not exceed eighty per cent. of the bonds deposited, but shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount to which such bank may be entitled under that act.

It is further provided that any banking associations organized or to be organized under the National Currency act and the acts amendatory thereof, may, upon depositing with the Treasurer United States notes to an amount not less than $50, 00, receive an equal amount of registered twenty-forty four per cent. bonds provided for in this bill, and may deposit the same as the security for circulating notes, and thereupon such banking association shall be entitled and shall receive circulating notes upon terms and conditions and to the extent provided in the National Currency acts, and without respect to the limitation of the aggregate circulation of National currency prescribed by said acts. As circulating notes are issued under this section, however, it is directed that an equal amount of United States notes are to be cancelled and destroyed.

This bill will commend itself to the people of the United States as a practical method for funding the public debt, and the new loans authorized under it will undoubtedly become popular and be speedily taken up. The effect of the bill will be to place our financial affairs upon a more stable and satisfactory basis than heretofore, and to inspire a hope that we will be able to relieve ourselves of the burden of our debt with comparative ease and within a reasonable period.

THE BORDER RAID BILL.

The scheme for fleecing the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, which has been aptly called the Border Raid bill, has received the endorsement of the Committee of Ways and Means of the lower branch of the State Legislature. Our vigilant Harrisburg correspondent informs us that this extraordinary action is not attributed to the intrinsic merits of the proposed measure, and he does not even insinuate that the influences which are popularly supposed to be most powerful with legislators and legislative committees were employed. He tells us that the favorable report was procured by "the pathetic appeals of a member from Franklin county, who is said to have been affected almost to tears." If this explanation is correct, Pennsylvania must no longer be derided as the home of the phlegmatic German and the prudent Quaker. If there is any sense or stamina in her representative men, some little share at least of these qualities should be infused into the committee chosen to decide how the revenues of the State shall be disbursed. Yet we are told that these sagacious financiers have suffered themselves to be moved by pathos to recommend that millions of money be voted away. And if anybody wonders how or why the appeals of melting charity proved so efficacious, he need only be reminded that it is said that the list of members of the committee voting for the bill embraces two of the shining lights of the Philadelphia delegation—the philanthropic Josephs and the sympathetic Davis. Pure and tender hearts like theirs cannot be expected to resist the temptation to vote away the money of their constituents, when payment is demanded for the old bonnets, worn-out boots, fence-rails, hoops, and petticoats carried off by the Rebels. The passage of the Border Raid bill will practically impose a new tax of one dollar on nearly every man, woman, and child in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It will give to claim speculators, lobbyists, and their legislative allies, at one fell swoop, nearly as much money as the State Treasury contributes in ten years to the support of common schools. But what of that? The member from Franklin county was affected—not quite, but *almost*, to tears—and what right have tax-payers to expect the Committee of Ways and Means to protect their interests against such a heart-rending appeal? It is not even pretended that the State is bound in justice to pay the border claim bills, but who can resist the claims of charity? It has been proposed that the soldiers' orphans' schools should be broken up, and it has been decided over and over again that the State cannot afford to make liberal appropriations from the State Treasury for other educational purposes, and that it has not the means to do, in a liberal spirit, a single useful thing for the general welfare, but why should the Committee of Ways and Means care for such a bagatelle as two or three millions of dollars when the member from Franklin county almost cries? His tears must be stopped at any price. Some men are so sternly constituted that even the sobs and sighs of the gentler sex would scarcely impel them to deplete their pocket-books. But let Philadelphians rejoice that Davis and Josephs do not belong to this heartless category. They are ready to mulct their constituents in an expenditure which will cost this city alone nearly a million of dollars, and they do not even wait until the gushing Franklin county member begins to weep, but they nobly rush forward to arrest the briny flow with three millions of greenbacks. After this exhibition of their goodness, who will dare to deny that the voters of this city acted wisely in re-electing last fall such paragons of humanity?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service and sermon every Wednesday and Sunday evening and Choral service. Seats free. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. 3 5 a3t*

☞ UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, on SABBATH EVENING, 13th, at 7½. Rev. Dr. A. NEVIN will preach the first sermon. Subject, "Christian Union." Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend. *

☞ ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.—Two Illustrated Lectures, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, in the BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH, Camden, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. 3 12 2t

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue, Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. "Sins of Omission." At 7½ P. M., "Christ at the Door." *

☞ CHRIST CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—In the morning services as usual at 10½ o'clock. In the evening the Rev WILLIAM P. ORRICK will present the subject of "Missions in the Diocese of Pennsylvania." *

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. S. M. PRIOR, Pastor.—10½, "Earthen Vessels." Revival services. Free pews. *

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. *

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. P. H. HARBAUGH, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. H. C. McCOOK. *

☞ GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY.—Service To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. RUDDER. *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath Schools of the SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Winner's Music Store, No. 545 N. Eighth street, and at Kennedy's Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 3 12 2t*

☞ A DISCOURSE COMMEMORATIVE of the late ISAAC ASHMEAD, Esq., will be preached by the Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, D. D., on Sabbath Morning next, 13th, in GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth.

Relatives and friends specially invited. *

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon—"The Fallen Man." §

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. BENTON, of Mount Lebanon, Syria, will speak on behalf of "Woman's Mission in Heathen Lands." All cordially invited. *

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and by special request will repeat his sermon on the "Evils of Intemperance," at 7½ P. M. Communion service in the morning. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. E. R. BEADLE in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. KYNETTE To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Rev. C. H. PAYNE at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. *

☞ REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS, NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors having failed to carry out the resolution instructing them to open the Library on Sundays, which was passed by a large majority at the meeting of the Company held February 15, all Stockholders, whether in favor of Sunday opening or not, who hold that the Directors are bound to obey the instructions given them at the meetings of the Company, are invited to meet at *Old Horticultural Hall, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT streets, on Tuesday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock*, to express their disapprobation of the course pursued by the Board, and to take such action in the premises as they may deem expedient.

William V. McGrath,
Thomas F. Blakemore,
Harry C. Hunter,
A. J. Gallagher,
Charles J. Rainey,
M. Paxson,
Charles P. Bicknell,
A. K. Womrath,
John Noble,
John A. Sloan,
Thomas Graham,
William D. Wetherill,
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John A. Snyder,
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Joseph Cooper,
Richard W. Pulte,
John Hoskins,
Charles Henry Roney,
J. Harry Dugdale,
Charles Hoskins,
Louis Shaw,
Thomas McIlwee,
G. Morgan Eldridge,
S. M. Anderson,
Albert G. Freeland,
John L. Redner,
John C. Granger,
B. F. Hart,
S. Castner, Jr.,
Samuel W. Pennypacker,
Edward J. Tiel,
Joseph E. Pulte,
Thomas Hockley,
John B. Stauffer,
H. K. Fairgrieve,
D. R. Dallam,
R. Duncan Coombs,
J. Warner Knox,
C. W. McMillan,
Edward B. Tyson,
J. E. F. Zeh,
B. T. Milligan,
A. Wessell,
Stephen Fagen,
And others. 3 10thstu3t*

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, on and after the first of April next. The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the first of April. A. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
MARCH 10, 1870. 3 12s3t

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Strengthens the Debilitated.

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Strengthens the Consumptive.

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Cures Marasmus.

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Cures Kidney Complaints.

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☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Cures "never well" people.

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Will give an appetite.

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Cures Liver Complaint.

☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Cures Dyspepsia.

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Gives strength to the system.

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Cures Jaundice.

☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Strikes at the root of the Disease.

☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Gives a good appetite.

☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Gives energy.

☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Cures Nervousness.

☞ HOOFLAND GERMAN BITTERS
Purifies the Blood.

☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
The best Spring Medicine.

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Is free from liquor. Principal Office, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1t

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu6 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED, SMALL LOT CHOICE
HAVANA CIGARS,
FOR SALE BY
C. & C. M. O'CALLAGHAN & CO.,
3 10 6trp* No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony Station. Mansion House and Country Store and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises, or to R. WHITAKER,
1t* No. 610 LOCUST Street.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
[illegible] E. S. EARLEY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ABOUT NEN GOODS!
CLEARANCE SALE!
AT
MILLIKEN'S STORES,
New Store, No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
Old Store, No. 828 ARCH STREET.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
he extent of from 25 to 35 Per Cent.

We intend to clear off our entire surplus stock of Linen Goods, and in order to do so as speedily as possible, we will give

BONA FIDE BARGAINS!

Rare Chances for Fine Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens by the yard, Towelings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Best Makes Shirting Linens, Barnsley and Irish Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Etc. Etc. Etc. 3 14p

Opening of Spring Suits.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT
On MONDAY, March 14,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
PARIS STYLES AND TEXTURES
FOR
SPRING WEAR.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
3 12 2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES.
RICH SPRING PERCALES.
ORGANDY LAWN ROBES.
JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS.
JAPANESE PLAIN SILKS.
NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS.
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE.
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.
4000 YARDS PLAID SPRING SILKS, $1.
POPLINS, NEW SPRING STOCK. 3 12 3t

GEORGE A. AUDENRIED,
SHIPPER AND DEALER,
PREPARED HONEYBROOK COAL,
PIER 23, FOOT OF CALLOWHILL STREET,
AND
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ROOMS,
No. 421 WALNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1870.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY,
CHECK SILKS at $1.
COLORED SILKS at $1·65.
GREY STRIPES AND PLAIDS, $1·25.
JAPANESE SILKS.
STEEL SATIN SERGES.
SILK POPLINS.
SILK CORDED POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
FIGURED PERCALES.
BRIGHT PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN.

New Styles of Dress Goods Open Daily.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
3 9 wstu4p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices.
Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 9 1mrp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

FOR THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE
OF OUR CELEBRATED
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.
The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1870.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Offices, Continental Buildings,
Nos. 22, 24, and 26 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK CITY.

No. of Policies issued in 1869	8,778
Amount insured in 1869	$21,246,000
Whole No. of Policies issued by Company	20,375
INCOME	
For 1869	$1,946,252·58
DISBURSEMENTS,	
Including losses paid, $164,250	$528,991·76
DIVIDENDS,	
Return Premiums, and purchased Policies	$151,494·97
ASSETS.	
Cash in Banks and in Company's Office	$160,710·86
United States Bonds	115,350·00
Bonds and Mortgages	296,009·98
Premium Loans secured (The actuarial value of the Policies securing these Loans is about $2,250,000.)	1,174,055·46
Loans on Stocks	74,173·41
Deferred Premiums, Semi-annual and Quarterly	807,908·21
Real Estate in New York	294,750·00
Premiums at Agencies, and Office Premiums in course of collection	528,019·35
Accrued Interest and Sundry Securities	49,225·32
Total	$3,500,102·80

Progress of Company since organization, compiled from New York official reports:—

Policies issued in	1866 (6 mos.)	1405	$3,907,800
" "	1867	4188	9,970,909
" "	1868	6004	16,366,180
" "	1869	8778	21,246,000

THE CONTINENTAL thus closes and crowns the year 1869 with a record of which any company might well be proud, and now bearing the palm and prestige of unequaled success, and in view of the following important changes and improvements in their plan of doing business, which have so recently been made, they enter upon 1870 with yet brighter auspices than have marked the opening of any previous year.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS to Policy Holders, hereafter, is to be made upon the so-called "*Contribution Plan*," which has become so universally popular in this country, and which is stated by actuaries of the highest talent to be the most equitable mode of making such distribution.

THE DIVIDENDS on all Cash Policies will be available annually, after *two annual premiums* shall have been paid, and will be applied to the reduction of the third annual premium, or to the purchase of additional insurance.

THE DIVIDENDS on Loan Policies will be available and settled annually, after three annual premiums shall have been paid.

THE STOCKHOLDERS, *having become convinced that the welfare of the Company and its Policy Holders require it, have unanimously consented that in future dividends upon stock shall be limited to seven per cent. (legal interest), thus making the CONTINENTAL* A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

Especial attention is directed to these important improvements, as evincing conclusively a determination to leave nothing undone which may add to the advantages already possessed by the CONTINENTAL, thus increasing its popularity as a medium for insurance.

PRESIDENT,
JUSTUS LAWRENCE.
SECRETARY.
J. P. ROGERS.

WINTER & JEWELL,
Managers and Superintendents of Agencies for the State of Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 425 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

To gentlemen unemployed desirous of engaging in Insurance, liberal arrangements will be made with
3 5 swm[illegible] WINTER & JEWELL.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY

AND THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1870.

Hon. William D. Kelley—

Dear Sir:—Having learned with regret your desire to withdraw from Congress, and that you have intimated your intention to decline a renomination as the Representative of the Fourth district of Pennsylvania to the Forty-second Congress, we earnestly request you to reconsider the subject and again consent to accept the nomination.

Your course hitherto has been marked with so great ability, having fully comprehended the highest interests of the country and providing so wisely for them, that now, when questions of vital importance to our present and future prosperity (involving reconstruction, protection to home industry, and our great system of internal improvements) are to be discussed and adjusted, requiring the highest order of statesmanship and the purest patriotism, we cannot, with safety, dispense with your services. We knew of no one within the bounds of your Congressional district on whom we can fix with any hope of finding all the requisite qualifications that you possess; and, much as you may desire the quiet of private life, we believe your sense of duty, not only to your constituents but to the country at large, which has heretofore prompted you, will now induce you to permit your name to go before the people of your district as a candidate for their suffrages.

Your favorable reply will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

FOURTEENTH WARD.

George I. Young, George W. Thompson, of L. Thompson & Co.,
Stuart, Peterson & Co.,
H. C. Oram & Co.,
Samuel T. Canby,
Morgan, Orr & Co.,
Harry E. Miller,
Francis J. Parvin,
George W. Parvin,
Wm H. Gilbert,
John L. Baldwin,
Levi Baldwin,
Thomas Baldwin,
Lucien T. Snyder,
George Q. Reeves,
James H. Fish,
Hoopes & Townsend,
Eli Keen & Son,
Samuel Rain,
George G. Vandell,
Richard Chambers,
Moses Binns,
Charles Evans,
Fred E. Uber,
John D. Culp,
James P. Brooks,
George F. Turner,
George P. McLean,
Jos. B. Subers,
Beevs C. Johnson,
Samuel F. Buck,
Samuel Warrington,
Edward Smith,
Charles H. Gragan,
George K. Snyder,
George L. Paulin,
Aaron A. Brown,
William C. Milham,
John Ostern,
James Pollock,
John Carr,
Henry Troemper,
F. W. Troemper,
Joseph Collins,
E. W. Leighton,
Collin Coates,
Harmer E. Busby,
Henry Fitzsimmons,
Henry Brackin,
David Andrews,
John P. Atkinson,
Edward F. Wallace,
J. Quincy Freas,
George P. Nagel,
James Pugh,
William W. Wood,
A. H. Pritchett,
Israel L. Fish,
J. K. Bentz,
Thomas F. Albright,
S. S. Campbell,
George W. Jenkins,
Thomas R. Bigalow,
Thomas P. Andress,
Henry C. Dreby,
W. W. Jenkins,
Charles Savidge,
Thomas Beach,
Henry Greene,
Frank K. Kain,
L. O. Howell,
John Baker,
E. C. Baker,
Jacob Michal,
J. H. Miller,
J. H. Snyder,
John F. Bergett,
David L. Dickson,
Charles Bruton,
John T. Bray,
Charles Rose,
Andrew Mearns,
Charles Butler,
Lewis Thomas,
Mortimer L. Johnson,
Theodore W. Johnson,
William S. Bryan,
James T. Cook,
William H. Hibberd,
William Fisher Mitchell,
Samuel C. White,
John R. Stevenson,
Isaiah C. Gerhart,
John T. Hanna,
E. Schreiner,
Joseph K. Williams,
Edward K. Olift,
Henry H. Greenmar,
Philip Stahe,
Andrew J. Boswell,
Kennard H. Jones,
Julius Mountney,
Samuel Mullen,
Wm. Evans, Jr.,
Edmund K. Evans,
Henry Fisher,
George W. Martin,
John D. Schott,
James Patton,
Thomas Johnson,
Anton Bower,
John C. Bulon,
Jacob R. Bryan,
James Flanery,
S. G. Arnold,
James R. W. Ford,
David R. Ford,
Warren D. Price,
F. D. Walenthaler,
G. R. Burton,
Wm. H. Peate,
Jacob Aischback,
John Kinchboum,
Caspar Graff,
George Tupman,
James McLean,
Wm. McLean,
Jacob Jameson,
Jesse Huston,
George Wallace,
Samuel Miller,
Jacob Sener,
Wm. J. Mackey,
Barrows, Savery & Co.,
F. R. Gatchell,
Edward D. Roberts,
Edward Stiles,
A. T. Markley,
Wm. B. Webb,
J. M. Piersol, M. D.,
Wm. N. Barrows,
T. W. Bailey,
Wm. T. Goodall,
Prudden & Sloanaker,
Marshall Sloanaker,
Felix Philips,
John Pettingill,
George H. Stout,
Leonard Kraft,
Charles Thron,
George Three,
Henry Wolff,
Caspar H. Horn,
James Humphries,
Henry Anderson,
John B. Peddle,
John Huff,
Jacob Bretz,
R. T. McCarter,
H. M. Bellows, M. D.,
J. Frishmuth M. D.,
J. D. Connelly,
Wm. D. Connelly,
George W. Alward,
Charles W. Simons,
Alexander Simes,
J. S. Sharp,
Wm. H. Keyser,
James Mac Nichol, M. D.,
Joseph G. Rittenhouse,
B. L. Herkness,
Henry Sebell,
William Lacy,
J. B. McCullough,
Thomas Knight & Co.,
George Shoemaker,
William H. Wallace,
Charles C. Potts,
John A. English,
James Barber,
C. B. Andress,
Joshua Webb,
Oliver Whittaker,
Samuel W. Black,
E. T. Black,
R. P. Bender,
J. T. Weaver,
George W. Koons, Jr.,
Samuel A. Brown,
David M. Uber,
Thomas Dyer,
William Everharn,
George M. Kain,
W. Hartsough,
Daniel Fritz,
J. H. Peckworth,
Walter S. Tappan,
T. Flink,
D. S. Baker,
Edmund L. Fudge,
William Conner,
Alexander Adams,
F. D. Romig,
William Ayres,
William Major,
John Wetherill, Jr.,
John Rhein, M. D.,
Homer J. Doucet, M. D.,
George H. Haverstick,
Lemuel J. Deal, M. D.,
Anson Jewell,
James Buckingham,
Isaac Townsend,
W. J. Blanchard,
Samuel Edenborn,
Josiah Bryan,
S. W. Jacobs,
Thomas W. Weir,
A. R. Lawson,
Garrett Williams,
H. R. Warriner,
J. H. Bramer,
T. W. Kretschmar,
William Rowland,
Charles Epstine,
George H. Leather,
George H. Wallace,
James A. Otterson,
David P. Weaver,
William Staubes,
Thomas Kelly,
Samuel McCorkle,
John G. Ze Iner,
George W. Lewis,
Wm. H. Wolf,
John Klause,
Samuel J. Murphy,
John Sailor,
Horace M. Tubbs,
E. B. Dickson,
Gabriel Kern,
A. R. Siddell,
W. A. Snelbaker,
Matson Preston,
Isaiah Showaker,
David Kilpatrick,
Elam Wenger,
W. F. Fisher,
Daniel W. Clark,
David G. Clark,
George Lauferswoiler,
Julius Zabel,
Samuel S. Huff,
Nicholas Kohlenkamp, Jr.,
James G. Briggs,
Walter Laing,
Hugh Montgomery,
C. H. Shuster,
C. C. Crawford,
Benjamin Odell,
John Wagner,
John H. Odell, Jr.,
John Odell, Sr.,
Abraham Haines,
Wm. L. McFadden.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

James Neill,
Matthew Baird,
Gustavus Bergner,
Barton Hoopes,
Henry Huhn,
Henry Davis,
James Steel,
H. S. Godshall,
Lewis C. Hammett,
John S. Neill,
Duncan C. Neill,
John Milnes,
Samuel H. Rothermel,
Richard Peterson,
A. Boyd,
Eli Krupp,
Edward Eckerd,
Henry McNeill,
Isaac C. Baker,
James M. Hibbs,
Edward Hoopes,
Samuel S. Townsend,
Peter C. Hollis,
E. G. Giles,
Henry Kamensky,
William Braun,
T. B. Peterson,
F. G. Mennedy,
S. Harding,
Lewis U. Bean,
S. B. Gingrich,
John B. Cresson,
Josiah Danfield,
H. C. Flubacher,
W. A. J. Fiss,
John Hendricks,
George W. Lauster,
Louis W. Reinhard,
Francis Erdman,
Francis J. Bodenhofer,
David W. Young,
Edwin J. Cress,
James Fairman,
Joseph Wilson,
George Clay,
C. F. Clothier,
John Tangey,
William Christman,
Thomas S. Colladay,
Daniel A. Cody,
A. May Stevenson,
Henry Turner,
C. B. Aaronson,
Wm. R. Burr,
Wm. J. Reed,
Henry L. Smith,
Frank Cooper,
John Smith,
Jas. P. Sherron,
Samuel H. Orwig,
S. H. Barrett,
M. S. Buckley & Co.,
Lewis Rothermel,
Richard B. Wigton,
Jesse M. Cook,
Hammett, Neill & Co.,
Daniel B. Haas,
William Brenizer,
O. Sturdevant,
B. Hammett,
B. Rothermel,
Joseph B. Van Dusen,
Henry Conners,
Henry G. Clement,
Thomas Vandegrift & Co.,
A. W. Beard,
J. W. Moorehead,
Reyburn, Hunter & Co.,
Philip Newkumet,
Charles A. Rubicam,
Goodell & Waters,
Goodell, Braun & Co.,
Edwin Harrington,
Prise, Uber & Co.,
George W. Dohnert,
George Hoopes,
Daniel Walker,
Theodore L. Wiggins,
J. Fleckinger,
S. C. Collins,
John Pearce,
John J. Kessey,
N. H. Hannum,
F. A. Koons,
Morris Levin,
J. Levin,
Wallace & Leighton,
William P. Painter,
James Penrose,
Ephraim Freeland,
Charles P. Hoyt,
Edwin J. Martin,
Charles A. Doerr,
N. C. Longmire,
E. A. Hollinshead,
W. N. Tapper,
Henry C. Bewley,
Thomas H. Short,
William Bonnemann,
John F. Hope,
Harry G. Mangan,
Jacob C. Smith,
John V. Vanderbilt,
Joseph Bohrer,
Chas. Lowry,
Geo. P. Wright,
Joseph R. Wright,
C. L. Cadwallador,
S. Arrison,
John Borden,
Wm. H. Tramp,
Geo. C. Mangan,
James Irwin,
George Woodhouse,
John H. Wilson,
Amos Walker,
E. F. Witmer,
T. L. Wiggins, Jr.,
Cyrus D. Green,
Louis A. Maito,
Robert Creamer,
William Casey,
A. J. Lehman,
Wm. Wilson,
Charles F. Dobbins,
Charles Zahn,
Alfred E. Leonard,
C. Eppelsheimer,
Nelson F. Evans,
Wm. Johnson,
Thomas Stillman,
James O. Pritchett,
John Weaver,
Joseph Brommell,
George W. Grace,
John Brooke,
J. B. Bruner & Sons,
Charles F. Glaghorn,
Lewis J. Weichmann,
M. H. Eaton,
Christopher Hughes,
David A. Waterbury,
Eli F. Newmann,
T. H. Haines,
John B. Callaway,
Wm. B. Bostick,
Samuel S. Holmes,
Wm. B. Foster,
O. W. Oram,
Antony Smith,
Allen Smith,
Wm. H. Smith,
Jeremiah Fox,
Wm. K. Bowman,
Ph. Keeny,
Joseph E. Sharp,
Wm. C. Probasco,
Geo. F. Gall,
W. H. Murray,
L. C. Smith,
A. R. Hartell,
William Levis,
Robert Osborne,
Bernard S. Dupuy,
Wm H. Marshall,
Alex. Patton,
Thomas Shields,
Charles Morris,
George T. Riley,
Burtis Barber,
John C. Adams,
George W. Kephart,
John Pursel,
John Sommer,
George Burnham,
Charles T. Parry,
William C. Stroud,
W. W. Keefer,
William H. David,
F. Longstreth,
J. Sprogell,
J. B. Peterson,
William Hobart Brown,
James W. Connery,
Z. Brown Belfield,
Henry Belfield,
Charles H. Foster,
U. M. Savage,
L. C. [illegible],
James M. Ball,
Samuel Moon,
Edward Pole, Sr.,
John H. Fricke,
William Smith,
Daniel Devine,
Charles F. Hill,
James Deane,
James Deane, Jr.,
Wm. H. Deane,
William Horn,
Abraham Horn,
Boyd & McClure,
Filber & Houpt,
Jno. S. Vanhart,
Benj. B. Glover,
Walker, Bros & Co.,
D. Lewis & Co.,
Benjamin Green,
T. E. Combs,
Cresson & Smith,
Robert Peterson,
P. S. Peterson,
W. R. Newhall,
Mark B. Reimbold,
S. S. Scattergood,
Amos A. Little,
T. T. Woodruff,
Wm. Amer,
Thomas J. Lancaster,
Thomas Dolan,
James M. Borden,
David S. Craven,
Wm. Roney,
Charles Morgan,
Charles Schenck,
Daniel F. Wolf,
William H. Morgan,
J. W. Morgan,
John Danfield,
Benjamin F. Woodhouse,
Joseph Jones,
Philip Bruner,
O. Brown,
J. Elwood Leeds,
Samuel Miller,
Joseph Quinn,
R. Turley,
A. W. Rand,
Edward McFarland,
Wm. C. Ewing,
Enoch R. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Kern,
Thomas Birch,
Matthews & Moore,
Wm. Matthews,
James Moore,
Charles T. Stagg,
Wm. R. Hughes,
Thomas Thompson,
C. Godesschwoyer,
Robert Stuart,
Samuel Smith,
George D. B. Boyer,
James Harman,
Joseph Umstead,
Alfred Smith,
Wm. McCorkell,
James Burnside,
Thos. H. Russell,
E. Lynch,
Wm. J. Angel,
Edward T. Betts,
Orrin S. Manley,
J. T. Hufnal,
Wm. Goodell,
Wm. Petty,
J. Borden,
J. H. Diver,
G. Wedehead,
B. N. Bethel, M. D.,
Joseph D. McKee,
William Sellers,
Charles W. Peale,
John Penrose,
Theodore Bergner,
John Kimes,
Joseph Kimes,
Charles Haughton,
Samuel Simpson,
J. Herson,
John Goehring,
Austin W. Moses,
Clayton Potter,
Phineas A. Ash,
William H. Thomas,
J. A. Vanhorn,
Thomas Billingsfelt,
Edward Devine,
Charles D. Conover,
W. E. Camp,
John M. Zook,
Joseph B. Stinson,
N. H. Graham,
A. G. Bruner,
Justus C. Brunner,
Thomas W. Price,
Joseph Baird,
William Hunter,
William Wilson,
George Kerr,
B. C. & F. M. Nagle,
Thomas Wood, Spring Garden street,
Ferris & Miles,
W. D. Hubbard,
John J. Kersey,
Wm. B. Bement,
Nichols, Pickering & Co.,
Thomas S. Wattson,
Joseph Knight,
H. W. Harper,
Howard Hinchman,
Jas. S. Whitney,
J. Mintzer,
Thos. Wood, 1836 Green,
R. Stewart,
John A. Reese, M. D.,
Richard B. Parry,
Francis P. Watson,
F. Steassinmeyer,
Elisha H. Davis,
Edward A. Pharo,
John N. Hagy,
A. G. Sheohard,
Wm. Dick,
T. D. Coulston,
G. S. Crewell,
Harry J. Lex,
George B. Pharo.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Joseph F. Marcer,
Thomas Ashton,
S. B. Cawley,
A. May Stevenson,
William C. Gorton,
David Focles,
James F. Scott,
George W. Grier,
John A. Bechtel,
Simon Meredith,
Lewis J. Ambler,
Silas Walton,
Henry B. Ashmead,
James M. Arrison,
Daniel Brittain,
John S. Lentz,
Amos R. Little,
F. W. McDowell,
James S. Barber,
N. S. Lawrence,
Thomas Hamilton & Co.,
S. R. & F. Hansell,
H. H. & S. F. Hansell,
John Taylor,
William A. Boemisles,
G. H. Snyder,
H. Cook,
Charles Neof,
H. Kees,
E. Faber,
J. Wagner,
Henry Sesz,
William Bishop,
Edward G. Erdmann,
George Melick,
Frank Frederick,
A. H. Perkinpine,
J. Howard Reville,
E. H. Mendenhall,
Wm. Cranston,
James F. Brown,
B. C. Harrison,
Samuel B. Troth, M. D.
Samuel Fox,
Walter Bryan,
Isaac C. Williams,
Silas Walton,
A. C. Sinn,
Henry H. Allen,
Frank D. Dorsey,
Charles H. Eckstein,
Joseph W. Walters,
William B. Wood,
Theodore Cramp,
Ed. Dar,
John F. Pugh,
J. Charles Jackson,
Owen Evans,
John C. Wright,
John Jones,
A. C. Cowperthwait,
Edwin T. Emery,
John Burke,
Charles Elwood,
James Williams,
George W. Simons,
E. A. Jessup,
L. Dock,
Jacob Naylor,
Aug. Merino,
Thomas Hayes,
E. C. Jayne,
Peter W. Moore,
Wm. H. Buck,
J. A. Walton,
Edward H. Foster,
John G. Smith,
John G. Prittner,
William Baldwin,
Thomas M. Hammett,
Robert J. Lehman,
E. Coward,
Abraham Emory,
John Hall,
John J. Smith,
Gustavus Hart,
George Dorlan,
James L. Mdoney,
C. Frudden,
George Kern,
Christopher Hildenbrand,
James Smith,
Charles H. Davis,
S. M. Dunn,
Charles Gossman,
Jacob Hirner,
L. P. Yerger,
Edward W. Williams,
Fred. Westenberg,
Hugh Schauer, Sr.,
Hugh Schauer, Jr.,
John Jacobs,
T. M. Fauth,
Wm. Zindell,
Julius Cramer,
Anton Pries,
Conrad Reith,
James Wilkins,
Edward W. Horn,
Samuel R. Haines,
Charles C. Haines,
J. Cordery,
Joseph Climenson,
John S. Berkenstock,
James M. Thomas,
Henry E. Clark,
John C. Reilly,
Norman C. Ash,
William Silence,
D. L. Keyser,
Samuel Y. Lefferts,
Henry W. Allen,
A. G. Thomas,
Eugene D. Ritter,
F. Diehl,
William H. Gilbert,
James Robinson,
D. Trainer,
H. H. Reinhard,
Philip B. Grove,
William Warnock,
Duffield Ashmead,
George D. Stroud,
John F. Simons,
Wm. C. Jones,
Edward Mentz,
A. H. Conway,
Wm. M. Buckman,
Walter C. Clark,
Reuben Haas,
E. Hall Ogden,
Thomas Devlin,
Augustus Falsteth,
Charles Falsteth,
Roland P. Berry,
John Leonhardt Beler,
Isaac Stead,
M. A. Woodburn,
Joseph Welsh,
Albert M. Rihl,
Jonathan Stead,
Michael Kegrize,
Ferdinand Brecht,
Isaac Jones,
George W. Howard,
Thomas H. Bolster,
William H. Cowgill,
George Bellamy,
Geo. Ritchie,
D. Focht,
John J. M. Laughlin,
Aaron Shaw,
Samuel Bell,
Daniel Tyson,
Isaac E. Landell,
James B. McMinn,
George F. Keyser,
Jackson Baisen,
A. C. Cowperthwait,
W. H. Mills,
Henry D. Formosa,
S. L. Adams,
Jacob Estling,
Henry Estling,
George Estling,
Henry S. Abbott,
George W. Strayline,
B. O. Eckfeldt,
Peter Niskey,
F. C. Clemson,
Thomas Flinn,
C. J. Miller,
Ludlam Matthews,
Edward T. Taylor,
James Hogg,
Samuel J. Humphreys,
William R. Valleaw,
William Cramp,
John R. Senior,
Abraham Focht,
Z. P. Boyer,
William Perry,
William T. Taylor, M. D.
John B. Buck,
Allen H. Bookhammer,
Stephen S. Wayne,
A. S. Derr,
Benj. Harper,
W. H. Jones,
J. T. Kroun,
Daniel Walton,
John Leonard,
James F. Montgomery,
Robert Ralston,
Geo. W. Anderson,
Hugh L. English,
J. Martin Roecker,
Charles Abel,
John Pheffer,
Charles Philippe Faigel,
Harry B. Taylor,
Horace Hall,
U. Kostenbader,
Henry Snyder,
George J. Hildebrand,
George Hempstead,
Adam Martin,
A. W. Hendricks,
Abraham Hartrauft,
Alexander Hirschfeld,
Charles Hollenstaub,
John Sauers,
Peter Schwindt,
Charles Mebler,
John N. Muller,
Jacob Goetz,
Valentine Kerchler,
John C. Lurssen,
Emil Beningus,
John Prettyman,
Orestes Allen,
Jacob K. Bentz,
John Parker,
G. W. Bryant,
James A. Lane,
J. F. Hewett,
D. W. Clark,
W. Opdycke, M. D.,
Thomas C. Van Horn,
S. C. Shearer,
William S. Conner,
Samuel Lyndall,
G. W. Nicholson,
J. M. Howe,
W. Potter.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Wm. A. Simpson,
J. B. Winpenny,
Robert Shelmerdine,
A. Flanagan,
John Flanagan,
Joshua Beatty,
Jacob Stout,
John Robinson,
John Greenwood,
Jacob L. Warner,
Jas. S. Pries,
J. S. Steeple,
John W. Dixon,
Jabez Hodson,
David Wallace,
Benj. Schofield, Jr.,
John Dolman,
Wm. H. Nixon,
John Campbell,
W. G. Entriken,
Wm. H. Mattis,
Jacob Mattis,
H. Ernest,
Wm. W. Reeder,
J. B. Corhman,
Wm. Adams,
J. A. Woolf,
William Dawson,
Seville Schofield,
W. Ring,
Robt. T. Murphy,
David Ring,
John W. Piatt,
John Maxon, Sr.,
John Kenworthy, Sr.,
John Kenworthy, Jr.,
William Blankin,
S. S. Keely,
Charles F. Black,
Wm. Davenport,
Wm. Hutton,
John Saunders,
Joseph White,
W. E. Lamon,
Wm. F. Davis,
Thomas Kenworthy,
Wm. W. Shaw,
James Welsh,
Daniel Wolfenden,
Thomas Collins,
Thomas Foleman,
Jacob M. Peterman,
Benj. F. Atkinson,
James Lees,
Ralph Wolfenden,
James M. Preston,
F. W. Levering,
Wm. H. Preston,
James A. Mills, Jr.,
George Abie,
Alfred Grindrod,
Joseph Rowbotham,
Thomas P. Wilkinson,
Samuel Boswick,
Lewis Klein,
Thomas Ellis,
William R. Woodhead,
William Donald,
R. R. Craven,
Ira Jones,
William Craver,
George W. Wright,
William Ranney,
Matthew Handy,
H. Bancroft,
Thomas Cole,
Joseph L. Currie,
John Littlewood,
Nathan Kirkwood,
Horatio Craven,
Daniel Firth,
James A. Graham,
Frederick Smith,
Thomas Bernley,
John Wilde,
Joseph White,
Jos. K. Davis,
Martin Bowen,
John Kitchen,
James Dobson,
Andrson Tunis,
Barth. Root, Sr.,
Henry Root,
Conrad Root,
Wm. Root,
C. F. McEwen,
Christian J. Musselman,
Edward Freed,
Wm. Hiddiman,
J. T. Harris,
Thomas Hays,
Isaiah Bringhurst,
James Turner,
M. Blynn,
James L. Rahn,
James Lees,
Albert Miles,
William Schofield,
Joshua Batty, Jr.,
William Robinson,
Robert Crompton,
Abraham Darsworth,
Albert Tolan,
James Wild,
Thomas Wilson,
Abraham Snyder,
James Armitage,
Enos Tolan,
John Conner,
Howard Sharp,
John Rumser,
George W. Dowell,
John S. Funk, Jr.,
Michael Feeney,
Matthew Day,
William McElroy,
Peter McLaren.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

A. Hanline,
D. M. Lane,
Geo. W. Potter,
Wm. Quinn,
W. T. McCalvan,
John H. Jones,
Henry Guest,
Samuel Simons,
Wm. E. Taylor,
Jacob G. Smith,
J. Wesley Rose,
Thos. S. Marshall,
John Trainerd,
Charles Shubert,
Henry Edson,
George C. Jervis,
John R. Eckert,
John Blakely,
George Rowlett,
Henry F. Shoemaker,
E. Brown,
John C. Marll,
David P. Brown,
George P. Kern,
George W. Hanline,
James C. Brooks,
J. S. Bancroft,
William Todell,
James A. Patterson,
Michael J. Clowney,
William Myers,
James & John Hunter,
J. Ralston Wells, M. D.,
Thomas W. Heston,
C. C. Peirson,
Wm. D. Heston,
John Frield,
Wm. P. Brown,
J. D. Hall,
David Hall,
Wm. F. Maguire,
Charles Hunter,
Jesse George,
E. D. Saunders,
J. L. Wilt,
John Hartman, Jr.,
J. F. Byrnes,
J. C. Paynter,
J. G. McIlvaine,
W. R. Allison,
Wm H. Jones,
Geo. C. Bender,
James Allen,
Thos. Allen,
A. C. Jones,
Rudolph F. Rose,
Richard Wilcox,
Andrew L. Mather,
Charles Grabnor,
Julius Schlinkmann,
P. F. Brown,
H. C. McIlvaine,
Samuel Hutchinson,
David H. Lane,
Edward Lyster,
James P. Bruner,
J. Stanley Bruner,
James Cooper,
Coleman Sellers,
George E. Hall & Co.,
N. Evans,
E. A. Corbin,
Samuel P. Frankenfield,
William G. Hunter,
John Maguire,
John Chamberlin,
Simon Barnard,
Joshua Harvey,
Thomas Maguire,
Francis Ferguson,
Wm. E. Henderson,
John Frost,
G. Ray,
Edward Frost,
Daniel Boehn,
Samuel A. Car,
John Hall,
John Halliwell,
Samuel Haworth.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Thomas S. Ellis,
Henry C. Townsend,
Alexander T. Wilson,
Charles G. Hardinger,
S. McHenry,
Robert Gillingham,
John R. Blakiston,
Gustavus Winzer,
Herman Burger,
Gottleib Burger, Sr.,
Peter Hohlweg,
William Airey,
John A. B. Williams,
P. L. Hill,
T. E. Bartram,
I. G. Dutton,
Jos. M. Worrell,
A. M. Eastwick,
Wm. C. Longstreet,
N. B. Brown,
Charles Atherton,
Robert D. Pennell,
J. Hampton Coxey,
Peter G. Yocum,
J. Steelman,
Edwin J. Lewis,
Joseph Freas,
Charles T. Benner,
Martin Book,
D. Marshall,
Cyrus Chambers, Jr.,
Benjamin Sharp,
Albert V. Sloan,
F. P. Hunthal,
S. D. Sloanaker,
Edwin Chambers,
J. T. Hickman,
Thomas F. Lyens,
Thomas S. Lister,
Alexander L. Massey,
Joseph L. Gregory,
Isaac W. Hughes, M. D.,
G. W. Montgomery,
James Miller,
Charles B. Keen,
Joseph James,
E. L. Levy,
Elwood P. Sloan,
S. S. Hinkson,
Henry D. Trainer,
John F. Vanleer, Jr.,
B. S. Hunt,
Francis H. Good,
E. Altemus,
John Airey,
B. H. Forestal,
C. W. Deane,
E. C. Warren,
R. H. Warren,
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Charles H. Lungren,
A. H. Craig,
Hugh McIlvain,
R. M. Lewis,
S. T. Jones,
John H. Cochrane,
Samuel W. Ogden,
P. S. P. Whiteside,
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Mark S. Schofield,
Gabriel Vanlow,
Jacob Jones,
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Richard Evans,
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J. C. Andrews & Son,
J. W. Jones,
D. W. Jones,
Lewis F. Hilliard,
Charles C. Muker,
E. F. Younger,
Robert MacGregor,
Joseph T. Allen,
Jacob Smith,
Joseph Johnson,
James P. Lewis,
R. S. Baines,
Charles Summerfield,
John A. Talmer,
J. A. Sloan,
Samuel Meredith,
Wm. B. Wier,
John Server,
Alfred D. W. Caldwell,
Joseph Rose,
Thomas H. Denney,
Wm. Smith,
Thomas R. Coombe,
L. B. Childs,
H. S. Bush,
A. H. McIlvaine,
H. H. English,
William Ross,
S. D. Franklin,
George W. Freas.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

James H. McKee,
Samuel R. Hilt,
Charles H. Schell,
Alfred J. Kaylor,
George W. Smith,
George Veale, Jr.,
Samuel Grimm,
Felix H. Levy,
Amos Sharp,
W. J. Marchani,
T. F. Holloway,
Thos. Evans,
George D. Atkins,
Isaac F. Kite,
Thomas Kitchen,
Paul W. Dwyer,
John D. Forrest,
Samuel Overn,
Reuben Wunder,
Fritz Gunther,
Jacob Koehler,
Theo. Megargee,
Thos. Craven,
James Cremer,
O. S. Claflin,
Jas. K. Brooke,
J. O. Sterling,
Isaac Van Deusen,
F. C. Kropp,
John Zimmerling,
John Duncan,
Richard Murphy,
Henry H. Meyers, Jr.,
Matthew Connor,
Andrew D. Irwin,
A. F. Fisher,
F. F. Pennypecker,
Thomas Ashbridge,
F. A. Prettyman,
E. M. Chambeas,
Jacob Parry,
J. F. Beecher,
H. E. Montgomery,
C. W. G. Schiemm,
Edward Gaillard,
C. A. Lambert,
William Patton,
C. Hathaway, Jr.,
Jacob Hess,
Frederick Hoffer,
James Beatty,
Bernard Butcher,
Samuel Snowden,
Martin Shultz,
Alfred Snowden,
John Schofield,
William Mawhanny,
John McAllister,
Joseph McDonald,
James McDonald,
Hermon Johnson,
J. Knight Uhler, M. D.,
James Mills,
Thomas Leask,
Wm. Harbison,
John Davis,
Thomas Travis,
Thomas Lister,
James M. Smith,
John L. Mower,
John Little,
Abel Newton,
Thomas Toomes,
Thomas Sharp,
Robert Jardine,
H. H. Haynes,
A. A. Hauke,
B. Labe,
J. M. Blood,
Chas. S. West,
Wm. H. Graham,
James C. Horn,
W. H. Carpenter,
Andrew L. Britton,
John R. White,
Thos. Sappington,
E. Cooper Shapley,
Theodore Bliss,
Joseph Neumann,
Joseph Brown,
Daniel Broomall,
Thomas Maddock, Jr.,
W. P. Gamble,
Wm. W. Wagner,
J. G. Park,
Wm. T. Carter,
Elijah Wyatt,
Wm. H. Walling,
Philip Welch,
Werner Itschner,
Johann Moyer,
A. M. K. Storrie,
J. C. Hancock,
A. C. Fetter,
S. P. Burdick,
E. Pettit,
Martin Heyward,
W. C. Wilkinson,
R. R. Maxson,
A. W. Downing,
Chas. E. Longcope,
George W. Hearns,
Charles R. Shank,
R. B. Finney,
Edward F. Ryan,
Thomas M. Lewis,
James Tatem,
J. E. Hackenberg,
Benjamin F. Royer,
Thomas F. Corson,
John Dobson,
William Dobson,
Joseph Dickens,
James Ashton,
John Jagger,
Thomas Crowder,
John Kirkwood,
John Quinn,
Jacob Timbers,
Silas Timbers,
John Allen,
Robert Newton,
Roger Jaggers,
Alfred Crowther,
Alex Krail,
John Broughton,
Squire Dunckerly,
Joshua Snowden,
Samuel Jagger,
Elkanah C. Leidy,
William Whittaker,
James McGowan,
Wm. Wyllans,
Stephen McGowan,
Titus Haywood,
M. A. Harley,
L. Roseman,
William Smith,
James Wilson.

The undersigned having read the above letter addressed to Hon. William D. Kelley by his immediate constituents, desire to express their hearty concurrence in all that is therein said, and to unite with them in urging upon Judge Kelley the importance of his again consenting to accept the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, Pennsylvania.

Henry C. Carey,
Nathan Hilles,
Morton McMichael,
John Tucker,
W. T. Carter & Co.,
Campbell Tucker,
Mortimer C. Wilson,
J. B. McCreary,
George D. McCreary,
Galloway C. Morris,
John Donaldson,
Walter, Donaldson & Co.,
Abraham Hart,
Thos Latimer,
Thos Kimber, Jr.,
Wm. D. Lewis,
Thomas Shipley,
Henry Cohen & Son,
Samuel C. Cook,
John Welsh,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Charles Dutilh,
W. M. Tilghman,
F. Fraley,
Graff, Rothermel & Co.,
Repplier, Gordon & Co.,
Wm. P. Jenks,
B. Rowland, Jr.,
Audenried, Norton & Co.,
C. F. Norton & Co.,
Hass & Brenizer,
John O. Scott & Sons,
A. G. Cattell & Co.,
J. Gillingham Fell,
George L. Newton,
Fowler & Hahn,
Edwin M. Lewis,
A. J. Antelo,
Chas. S. Wood,
Thos. Williamson,
Edward Pennington, Jr.,
Albert Benton & Bro.,
George K. Cross,
John Thomas, General Sup't Thomas Iron Works,
McKee, Fuller & Co., Catasauqua Car Wheel and Axle Works,
George H. Roberts,
Jordan & Brother,
Koons & Ridgway,
J. H. Walter,
A. Kline,
T. Chalkley Wood,
J. Wood & Brothers,
Horace T. Potts,
Joseph R. Whittaker,
Charles O. Knight,
Kennedy & Bro.,
Thomas S. Storr,
Davison & Hemphill,
W. Wesley Chew,
H. Eugene Le Grand,
K. Archer Smith,
F. M. Walton,
Wm R. Lafourcade,
John P. Verree,
Lewis, Wharton & Co.,
Stokes, Caldwell & Co.,
F. Lafourcade, Irwin & Co.,
Fenton, Thompson & Co.,
Jacob Riegel & Co.,
Amos G. Heilman,
M. M. Marple & Co.,
Percival Collins,
J. & J. S. Barber,
A. H. Franciscus,
S. R. Cope,
Jessup & Moore,
Martin Nixon,
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,
Charles Megarge,
McFarland Bros., & Co.,
C. S. Garrett & Bro.
Charles Wells & Co.,
P. Rudolph & Co.,
Irwin & Stinson,
W. J. Uhlinger,
Donavan, Mayfield & Co.,
A. R. Samuel,
W. T. Gillinder,
Schofield & Branson,
Wm. Hogg & Co.,
Thomas H. Craige & Co.
John Gay,
Schofield & Allen,
James Dittie,
Joshua Madelery & Co.,
Pollit & Madelery,
Elwood Jones,
Alfred Oliver,
John Birkinbine,
W. Peddrick, Jr.,
Ezra Lukens,
Alfred E. Colgard,
H. M. Reading,
Wm. M. Neall,
Cyrus Lukens,
Samuel Pennypacker,
Eli T. Starr,
John K. McCammon,
Charles C. Lister,
Warner Jackson,
Ansel W. Lyman,
Albert Miller,
A. R. Calhoun,
George Jordan,
E. H. Fridenuth,
Grove & Bro.,
Conrad S. Grove,
M. R. Harris,
Hallowell, Branson & Co.,
G. W. Simons, Bro. & Co.,
N. E. Morgan & Co.,
Wm. Faber & Sons,
Krider & Biddle,
James Bingham, Jr.,
Clark & Biddle,
Benj. Bullock's Sons,
Seal, Williams & Co.,
Davis & Foulke,
Watson & Janney,
H. Naglee Bruner,
Amos R. Little & Co.,
Jas. H. Orne, Son & Co.,
Frothingham & Wells,
R. D. Wood & Sons,
T. W. & M. Brown & Co.,
Coffin & Altemus,
E. C. Knight & Co.,
Alfred H. Mead,
A. G. Elliot,
James Shumway,
David D. Elder,
William Beatty,
J. & R. Mair,
Robert Horner,
Samuel Horner, Jr.,
James Bromley & Bros.,
John Bromley & Sons,
Thomas Sidebotham, Jr.,
John Scanlin,
John Dallas & Sons,
Lees & Mellor,
John Sellers, Jr.,
A. Hanline & Son,
Charles A. Banker,
James H. Schwack,
Wm. Goodrich, Jr.,
Thomas L. Smith,
W. H. Horstmann & Sons,
J. & A. Kemper,
Werner Itschner & Co.,
A. Kaufman & Co.,
S. R. & F. Hansell,
Rand, Perkins & Co.,
Joseph W. Bullock,
Eben F. Perkins.

Executive Committee of the Republican Invincibles, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1870.

To Messrs. George I. Young, H. C. Oram, Jas. Neill, Matthew Baird, Gustavus Bergner, Henry Davis, James Steel, Joseph F. Marcer, Thomas Ashton, Wm. A. Simpson, J. B. Winpenny, A. Hanline, D. M. Lane, Thos. S. Ellis, Henry C. Townsend, James H. McKee, Samuel I. Hilt, Henry C. Carey, Nathan Hilles, Morton McMichael, and others:—

Dear Sirs:—Your very flattering letter of the 22d ult., requesting me to reconsider my expressed desire to withdraw from Congress, and to consent to accept a renomination, has been received, and I am deeply penetrated by the generous terms in which you have been pleased to speak of the manner in which I have performed my duties as your Representative.

To have been sustained as long as I have by so intelligent and numerous a constituency has been most gratifying to me, and this new evidence of your kind appreciation is a compliment that I cannot feel I have deserved. It is as unexpected as I feel it to be unmerited; for in a letter to my constituents from New York, when I was engaged in public duty, in the month of May last, I announced my wish to withdraw from public life at the close of the present Congress, and having seen no reason to abandon that desire, have not since then regarded myself as a candidate for renomination.

The reasons that brought me to this conclusion were of a mixed character. Those of a private nature were a desire to enjoy the society and devote myself in some measure to my family, from whom I have been separated more than half of each of the last nine years; and that my property, the accumulated results of more than a quarter of a century of manual and professional toil, having been from time to time encumbered to meet necessary current expenses, always in excess of Congressional pay, seemed likely to pass from me by forced sale, and therefore required my personal attention. Of the reasons of a general character I will speak directly, but must pause here to say what I know you will be glad to learn, that, taking advantage of the improvement in the price and marketable character of West Philadelphia property, during the summer, I sold enough to relieve the balance from pressing embarrassment; and that, if my wish to retire rested on this point alone, I would with gratitude comply with your request.

Another consideration that was not without weight was that you have honored me with five consecutive elections, and a number of able gentlemen feel that the time has come when some one of them should be permitted to represent the district in the councils of the nation. But while recognizing the justice of this claim, I cannot regard it as paramount to the right of the people to select their Representative, and there is, thus far, no insuperable objection to my acceptance of the honor you tender me.

But, my dear sirs, permit me to remind you that, since my first election to Congress, in 1860, the population of Philadelphia has increased not less than sixty per cent., and that of the Fourth District has more than doubled. My correspondence and general duties have thus been greatly increased. Of this I do not complain. It is a natural incident of the office; but, meanwhile, my constituents, and to a considerable extent the people of the city at large, have superadded to the duties of a Representative the impossible one of finding places for all unemployed people of both sexes known to them, and promotion for all ambitious or discontented employes of the Government. There was much of this during the war, but the Government then needed the service of every able-bodied man in some department, and it was quite possible that one might serve it and the applicant both, by giving him a note to the chief of some Government establishment. But such is not the case now, and the practice of sending people to their Congressional Representative for employment has become so common as to be insufferable. To the fifty or more good-hearted people who, at their convenience, each write a note during the day, it is a matter of small concern, but to the unhappy being upon whom they concentrate the next day, and who, as has often been my case, would gladly find work for some worthy and suffering soldier whose case had come under his own observation, but knows not where to look for it, is a more serious matter; and the wrong is not lessened by the discovery that the bearer has been assured by the respectable writer that a note from the member will certainly get him work and wages without delay.

To such an extent has this practice been carried recently that it precludes the possibility of social intercourse, correspondence, or study in my home; but, annoying as this may be to the Representative, that is the least of it, for it is, in almost every case, a positive wrong to the people upon whom the practice is indulged. Assurances that the Representative can procure employment given by persons in whose word they have implicit faith, inspire hopes that cannot be fulfilled, and not unfrequently a confidence that leads to destitution. Days and weeks are sometimes lost in pursuit of the man whose magical power, it is believed, will secure them employment; and the bitterness of disappointment that overtakes many of them when they discover how their friends have deluded them is painful to observe, and I am unwilling longer to be a party to such a practice. If, therefore, the acceptance of a renomination is to be understood as implying a willingness on my part to be longer regarded as such an agent, I must beg leave to decline the honor, grateful as I would be to receive it freed from this condition, and tendered in so complimentary a manner.

I assure you, my dear sirs, I appreciate most profoundly the honor done me by your letter. I regard the frequent re-election of a citizen to Congress by the people among whom his life has passed as intrinsically the highest honor that can be conferred upon a man under our Government, and would be willing to make great personal sacrifices to be its recipient. Permit me, therefore, to suggest that it may be possible that the Republican voters of the Fourth district, having had this great and growing evil brought to their attention, will condemn and endeavor to extirpate it. This could be done by electing a nominating convention which would approve a proper civil service bill, and instruct the candidate nominated to make its principles his rule of action if elected; or would adopt a resolution deprecating the interference of Representatives in the selection of subordinate employes in the public offices and workshops. If this can be done, and the Representative can be permitted to devote his time to the study of the important questions now at issue, and the support of the great interests at stake, I will waive all personal objections and gratefully comply with your request by placing myself in your hands as a candidate for renomination. Yours truly,

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Inside Pages.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION have been heard from. They mean business, and recommend to our City Fathers the immediate improvement of Broad and other streets. Also, to strangers and others to be sure and patronize Charles Stokes, No. 824 Chesnut street, when in want of fine fashionable Clothing.

DIED.

(*For additional Deaths see third page.*)

BROOKS.—On the 4th instant, at Jacksonville, Fla., VIRGINIA, wife of W. Howard Brooks.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Miss Hannah Stokes, N. W. corner of Twenty-first and Summer streets, on to-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GRAY.—On Friday evening, the 11th instant, ROBERT E. GRAY, in the 83d year of his age.

The male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth White, No. 1928 Race street, on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

KUHN.—On Saturday, March 12, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. KUHN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS, get Prof. Hart's admirable address, "How to Select a Library," at the Sabbath School Emporium, No. 608 ARCH Street. 12 14 tuths3m

TURNER'S NEW BOOK

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VINELAND, N. J., July 28, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.

GENTLEMEN:—I have waited over six months for the development of your Spherical Chrome-Iron Safes, and in the meantime have succeeded in drilling every specimen of metal presented to me by the other makers upon which they rely for security against burglars; but from the tests I have made on the 20-inch ball (your No. 2 Spherical) I purchased of you, I am satisfied that no steel drill can cut it, and as for sledges and wedges, I think its shape utterly precludes any successful attack with them. I will further say that I have been assisted in my tests by those claiming to be experts, and I have offered twenty-five dollars to any person that would drill the ball, preferring it should be drilled for pay, rather than by the burglar for plunder. They gave it up. You are at liberty to refer to me at any time in relation to said safe, and I shall be happy to impart any information in my possession to any one inquiring. Yours truly,

J. CROSS.

DIME SAVINGS FUND,
SLATINGTON, PA., March 18, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.

DEAR SIRS:—The Spherical Safe I purchased from you (your size No. 3) arrived a few days ago and is now in the Bank. I can work the combination lock with ease, as its movements work like a charm. It affords me pleasure to announce its giving universal satisfaction to all the directors. I enclose my check.

Yours truly,

A. J. SCHNACKENBERG.

CITY BANK,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 3, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.

GENTLEMEN:—The Spherical Safe (No. 4) which we purchased from you gives entire satisfaction. We use it for the storage of our own Bonds and for valuable special deposits. We have entire confidence in its ability to resist any attack that burglars may make on it. The combination lock is the smoothest working piece of mechanism of the kind that we have ever used. Very respectfully,

JOHN. A. BIGLER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF YORK,
YORK, PA. June 14, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.

GENTLEMEN:—The Spherical Safe (No. 4) was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it. It is now in use in our Bank vault. Respectfully,

D. E. SMALL, President.

FROM THE YORK DEMOCRATIC PRESS,
YORK, June 4, 1869.

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank* on Tuesday placed in their Vault one of MARVIN & CO.'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.

The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such tests as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hand at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Epley*, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe, *if possible*." The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.

The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers*, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack their *sledges* and render them useless. The trial created quite an excitement and all were satisfied that a BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE HAD AT LAST BEEN FOUND.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. B. NEWTON & CO.,
EMPORIUM, PA., June 25, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.

DEAR SIRS:—We enclose draft on the Union National Bank in payment of Spherical Safe size No. 4. The President of the Lock Haven National Bank and Moore, Simpson & Co., Bankers, of Lock Haven, were here yesterday and examined the safe. They were well pleased with it, and said they would each purchase one. Yours, very truly,

J. B. NEWTON & CO., Bankers.

STROUDSBURG, PA., Feb. 2, 1870.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.

GENTLEMEN:—The safe you sent me (No. 4 folding-door fire-proof with No. 1 Spherical inside) arrived safely, and I should have notified you of the fact sooner, but have delayed until I could have it tested. This was done yesterday, and the result was entirely satisfactory. An experienced blacksmith with the hardest cold chisel he could make failed to make the slightest impression on the Spherical Safe. The operation was witnessed by a number of gentlemen, all of whom seemed entirely convinced that the little ball was invulnerable

Yours truly,

THOMAS A. BELL, Banker.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURG, February 4, 1870.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—We have had the two Spherical Safes which you furnished us (size No. 2) tested, and we take pleasure in informing you of the result.

We had two experienced workmen from James Marshall & Co.'s foundry and machine shop with good sledges and drills The Safes were placed in our Banking room and the men pounded away on them (making a great deal more noise than any burglars would dare to do) until we were completely satisfied that the Safes could not be broken by sledges.

We then tried to drill them, and not succeeding in getting a drill fastened to work at the top, we placed one of the Safes between two brick walls, where the men worked at it without making any impression on anything but the paint. It affords us pleasure to state to you that we feel that our funds are perfectly secure when inside your safes.

Very respectfully,

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Besides the above, we can refer to hundreds of persons, scientific men, experts, iron founders machinists and others, who have critically examined our SPERICAL SAFE, and willingly give it a preference over Safes of any other manufacture.

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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

BIBLIOPHOBIA.

BY REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT.

Negation, suspicion, skepticism, are virtues in an age of credulity and autocratic religion. Negation is our best definition of some characters and things; just as Belzoni allowed the Sphinx to assert himself by shoveling away the sand of centuries which had drifted him out of sight. But can as positive a being as a man, who acts on faith every instant, be satisfied with a religion of mere negations? Do criticisms of the human mistakes which cloud all religions furnish a better faith? We do not expect the flourishing and empirical musical critic to step upon the stage and perfect the rendition which he deprecates. And yet religion is so vital a thing to the individual that we have a right to expect from the religious critic a substitute better than the imperfect matter he tears down. A grumbler is a very useless individual. Luther did not stop with a simple protest against Papal abuses. He translated the Testament and set up a positive faith. He denied Papal infallibility. He asserted individual judgment. The power of the Reformation was lodged in this. Positivism is a metaphysical necessity and a demand of fact. The last years have been from all quarters a protest against religious abuses—against hyper-Puritanism; against unreasonable dogma; against false and partial and partisan Scripture interpretation; against the startling immoralities which have sheltered in exegesis and under infallible creeds.

We are making a delightful chaos! Isn't it about time for the creative days to succeed? A human heart must have something anchored. A citizen has sawed off a quarter of a mile of ice, and attempted to float it to St. Louis, down the channel of the Mississippi river. Ice makes a poor flat-boat. It is cold. You destroy it in attempting to warm it. It is unsafe, cheerless, as the enterprising ice merchant found to his cost. The little incident of a canoe he took along prevented an ice-water bath. A great many platforms, credal and other, have been sawed out very wisely, yet very coldly, up the frozen stream a century ago. The nearer they come down to this period, towards the tropics of intelligence, the more unceremoniously they break up; and the little escorting truth, which is for all times and climes, canoes them to shore.

A Congregationalist on the Episcopal Church.

The following extracts are from a lecture delivered at Elmira, N. Y., by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, a Congregationalist minister. It contrasts favorably with the unfriendly criticisms so often made by members of one religious body upon other bodies:—

Of all Protestant Churches the Episcopal best deserves the name Reformed. She preserves so many of the usages and excellencies of the Roman Church, and so few of her errors, that it is quite easy to perceive that she is a reformed Church. All other Protestant Churches seem revolutionary rather than reformed. * * Thus from reign to reign the Church of England came down, acquiring little by little her present shape, and laying off the corruption and unreason of the Roman Church, as then existing and administered in that rude age. The Prayer Book may be called substantially complete as we now have it in the seventeenth century (1661). Thus this reformed Church of England filled up nearly three hundred years in her work of purifying and simplifying. And of all Protestant Churches, therefore, she best deserves the name Reformed. In this country, the first parish of this Church was probably that in Jamestown, Virginia, 1606-8. Down to the Revolutionary war, the Church in this land was under the care of the Bishops of London. Shortly after the Revolution an application was made to Parliament to allow an American Bishop to be consecrated. But the Puritans and Presbyterians opposed the proposition, and so Mr. Seabury, the candidate, had to put up with a second-rate consecration at the hands of certain Scotch Bishops. But at last, in 1787, Parliament allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate three regular, first-class Bishops for New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, respectively. Since then the holy unction has not been allowed to fall. With pious care it has been propagated. And the Episcopal Church in these United States stands to-day as truly and regularly in the line of Apostolic succession as the Church of England herself.

After this mere outline of her history, it remains that I note some of her excellent uses and beauties.

1. The Episcopal Church offers for our use the most venerable liturgy in the English tongue. The devotional treasures of the Roman Catholic Church are embalmed and buried in Latin. But in English, there are no lessons, gospels, psalms, collects, confessions, thanksgivings, prayers—in one word, no religious form book that can stand a moment in comparison with the Prayer Book of the Episcopal Church in the two-fold quality of richness and age. The proper name, because truly descriptive, for this Church, would be Church of the Prayer Book. As is the way with all other Churches, so here, the Church champions and leaders have many wise things to say about the Church and her prerogative. But the pious multitudes that frequent her courts are drawn thither mostly by love of the prayers and praises, the litanies and lessons of the Prayer Book. And, brethren of every name, I certify you that you rarely hear in any church a prayer spoken in English that is not indebted to the Prayer Book for some of its choicest periods. And further, I doubt whether life has in store for any of you an uplift so high, or downfall so deep, but that you can find company for your soul and fitting words for your lips among the treasures of this Book of Common Prayer.

"In all time of our tribulation; in all time of our prosperity; in the hour of death and in the Day of Judgment; Good Lord, deliver us."

As a consequence of the Prayer Book and its use I note:—

2. The Episcopal Church preserves a very high grade of dignity, decency, propriety, and permanence in all her public offices. To be using to-day the self-same words that have through the centuries declared the faith or made known the prayer of that mighty multitude, who being now delivered from the burden of flesh, are in joy and felicity. To be baptized in early infancy, and never to know a time when we were not recognized and welcome among the millions who have entered by the same door. To be confirmed in due time, in a faith that has sustained a noble army of confessors, approving its worth through persecutions and prosperities, a strength to the tried and a chastening to the worldly-minded. To be married, by an authority before which kings and peasants bow alike, asking benediction upon the covenant that without respect of persons binds, by the same words of duty, the highest and the lowest. To bring our new-born children as we were brought, to begin where we began, and to grow up to fill our places. To die in the faith, and almost hear the Gospel words soon to be spoken over one's own grave as over the thousand times ten thousand of them who have slept in Jesus. In short, to be a devout and consistent Churchman brings a man through aisles fragrant with holy association, and accompanied by a long procession of the good, chanting as they march a unison of piety and hope until they come to the holy place where shining saints sing the new song of the redeemed. And they sing with them.

Another excellence I note:—

3. The Episcopal Church furnishes (to all who need such comfort) the assurance of an organic and unbroken unity and succession from Jesus Christ through the Apostles, by a line of authentic bishops down to Bishop Huntington, of this diocese. * * * I leave historians and ecclesiasts to their endless words, and assert that the poor in spirit who seek comfort and salvation through the offices of the Episcopal Church are as well off in her as they can be in any Church.

4. The Episcopal Church is excellent in her provisions for Christian education and pious drill.

Churches that avowedly receive very young infants as members must necessarily provide education for these accepted children. Accordingly the Episcopal Church is characteristically a Church for the training of children, just as some sister Churches are characteristically *revival Churches* for the conversion of grown folk. In the Prayer Book and Church Almanac you find the Christian year divided into periods separated by high-days—monuments and memorials of Christian story. This Christian calendar agrees very nearly with that of the Roman Church, And he is an unusually well-informed Christian who can read over this catalogue of days, and in few words tell the story that each day celebrates! But a birthright churchman who has been quietly trained in a church home for fifteen years will need very little teaching more In connection with this calendar is a system of lessons in following which the reader is led through the entire Bible each year and through its more profitable parts, monthly or oftener. He who for years has been a churchman, and yet remains ill-grounded in Scripture, shows himself an unworthy son of a very faithful mother.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The new Episcopal church at West Chester, just completed, cost about $33,000.

—The "Churchman's Year Book" contains the names of 51 Episcopal bishops and 2541 clergymen.

—Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, is totally blind. He performs the offices of the church from memory.

—On the 24th ult., Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., was installed as Dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York.

—On the 22d of February Washington's Farewell Address was read in Trinity Church, New York. It is not in the Prayer-book.

—The Episcopalians have a "Clergyman's Mutual Insurance League," numbering 529 members. On the death of any member his brethren each send two dollars to the heirs. The second death lately occurred, and the entire amount was forwarded within a month.

—The *American Churchman*, of Chicago. notices "with regret" that an Episcopal "Home" in Milwaukee is down for $500 in the list of appropriations by the "charitable" committee of the Wisconsin Legislature. It believes that Romanism ought to have a monopoly of this sort of thing.

—The Episcopalians now have associations organized to represent every shade of opinion. The Latimer Association represents the Revisionists, the Church Union the Ritualists, the Evangelical Catholic Union the Moderate Low-Church party, and the Conservative Church Union the Moderate High-Churchmen.

—Rev. Mr. Bellew, an Episcopal clergyman of England, has produced *Hamlet* in St. George's Hall, London, with fine scenery and costumes, but with silent pantomimic actors. Mr. Bellew does all the speaking, and his powers as an actor are much commended: but complaint is to be made to the bishop against him. He is the man who trained Fechter, the English player of "Hamlet," now in this country.

—Bishop Temple has made a long statement in the Upper House of Convocation, in which he defends his position in taking part in the "Essays and Reviews." He "retracts nothing." He "condemns nothing." In future editions his essay will appear as by Frederick Temple, and not as by the Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop of Gloucester writes to the *Times* that his speech received the only answer that could be given—"sorrowful and rebukeful silence." He and others are now "distressed and shocked beyond words." Instead of peace, there can now only be, at least for the present, "continued doubt and estrangement."

—In Mobile, Rev. Dr. Pierce was recently consecrated as Missionary Bishop of Arkansas. The Mobile *Register* gives a full account of the proceedings, which were of a somewhat novel character. "All the reverend and right reverend personages were in the full canonicals of their respective orders, several of them being distinguished by their hoods." The Bishops of Mississippi and Illinois appeared in the *role* of Doctors of Divinity, with scarlet hoods, lined with black; Bishop Quintard was a Doctor of Laws of the University of Cambridge, with a scarlet and pink hood, while two Masters of Art of Oxford and Cambridge wore the plainer black and white. The services gave much satisfaction to the crowd of spectators, and to Bishop Young, who had "efficiently, patiently, and dexterously managed" the arrangements for the ceremonial.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. William Fulton, of Indiana, in this State, has received a unanimous call to the Fourth United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City.

—The New Providence church in Rockbridge county, Virginia, has had but three pastors in one hundred years. It was served for seventy-five years by the Rev. Samuel Brown and his son-in-law, the Rev. James Morrison.

—The Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., now pastor of Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Maryland, has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Alexandria, Virginia.

—The Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, contributed something over four thousand dollars for the cause of missions. This is said to be the largest sum reported from any church of this body in that city.

—The Cumberland Presbyterians are introducing the custom of licensing colored preachers to preach "among people of their own color." The Cumberland *Presbyterian* denounces the practice as unchristian and unauthorized by the Bible, Confession, or form of government.

—The Presbyterians expect soon to have a college in Iowa. Already $50,000 is waiting for the purpose, and it is understood that either Des Moines, Marshalltown, or Cedar Rapids will raise $100,000 more for the purpose of securing the location.

—The Presbyterians of San Francisco have been holding enthusiastic meetings to promote the subject of church extension. The city committee report that the Philadelphia method of planting churches should be adopted, while the New York method of establishing missions as feeders to the parent church is characterized as impolitic as well as selfish.

METHODIST.

—The ladies' movement to pay the $60,000 debt of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington city, D. C., has resulted already in the receipt of $10,000.

—The Methodists in New York report 182,955 members, of whom 156,377 are in full membership. The Presbyterians have 109,363 members, the Baptists 96,703, the Episcopalians 63,047, and the Congregationalists 25,448. During the last nine years Methodism in this State has increased ten per cent. in membership, twenty-three per cent in churches, fifty-one per cent. in parsonages, five per cent. in Sabbath-Schools, fifteen per cent. in Sunday-school teachers, thirty-seven per cent. in Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and forty per cent. in the value of church edifices, and one hundred and sixty-four per cent. in the value of parsonages.

—The New Orleans *Christian Advocate* publishes in full what purports to be the constitution of an American Independent Catholic Church. It is not explained how this document came into its possession; but it vouches for it as genuine and as issued by 47 regular American Catholic priests. The most salient points about it are that the Pope is not recognized as supreme, but only *as primus inter pares*: that confession and celibacy, though good and excellent in themselves, are not obligatory; that no monastic vow shall be made for over five years, though it may be repeated *ad libitum;* and that the effort be made to "harmonize, as far as possible, with all Christian denominations, especially with the Catholics of the old rite and the members of the Episcopal Church," with whom they are at one, except in some "few insignificant rites." The remaining articles are mainly devoted to checking the extreme power of bishops over the priesthood and the laity. There is no change proposed further than this in doctrine or worship; but this is so great as almost to raise the doubt whether the elaborate articles, 53 in number, which the *Advocate* prints are not spurious. It seems almost incredible that 45 regular priests could have ventured to sign such a revolutionary document, which would consign them to immediate excommunication, especially when an attack on Bishop McQuaid, signed anonymously "Many Priests," was immediately denounced by every priest in the diocese. But we are assured by the gentlemen in this city to whom inquiries are referred that it is genuine, and emanates from priests of the South.

CATHOLIC.

—While the Italian Kingdom, with a population of 24,000,000, is represented in the Œcumenical Council by 133 members, and the Papal States, with a population of 700,000, by 143, France is represented by only 84 members, Austria by 48, the Germanic Confederation by 19, Great Britain by 35, and the United States by 48. The Italian members of the council, in fact, form considerably more than a third of the whole.

—The Romanist influence in Missouri a few days ago pushed a bill through the lower house of the Legislature, giving parochial schools $10 from the public school money for every pupil. On reconsideration, the bill was lost.

—The Pope, unable to find an American saint to canonize, has just beatified Giovanni Ancina, who was once a priest connected with the church which is now occupied as the American College at Rome.

MORAVIAN.

—The Moravians of the United States are divided into two provinces, one in the Northern and the other in the Southern States. The statistics of the Northern Province have just been published, from which we learn that it contains but 52 churches, having 5970 communicants (an increase of 290), 892 non-communicants, 3610 children, and 5494 Sabbath School scholars. The largest church, that at Bethlehem, Pa., has 1012 communicants, and at Hope, Ind., Nazareth, Pa., and Philadelphia there are churches with between 250 and 300 members each. Their ministers number 43. The Southern Province is much smaller, having 1059 communicants and 635 children and other members. The British Province contained in 1868 3280 communicants and a total of 5448 souls. The German Province, in the same year, 4895 communicants and a total of 7270 souls. It will then be seen that the North Province of the United States is the largest in the Moravian community, and that their total number of communicants, exclusive of those in their missions, which far outnumber those at home, is but 16,004, which is less than the number of Congregationalists in New Hampshire or Illinois.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists have church extension committees in some of our large cities. Within a little more than four years the St. Louis committee has received nearly $54,000, and the membership of the churches has been increased from 900 to nearly 1500.

—Mr. Hiram Woods, of Baltimore, has recently given $16,000 to the building of the new Baptist church in that city. He was also donor of the lot, worth $20,000.

—The Baptists of Sulphur Springs, Missouri, have been enabled to purchase the Presbyterian house of worship, by a loan from the Church Edifice Fund, New York.

—The Chancellor of New Jersey, in the case of a Baptist church, has decided that the trustees of a society have no right to close the church against the minister and congregation when they wish to use it for purposes of worship.

—The Baptist statistics of Michigan, just issued, show 271 churches—a gain of 23. There are 18,312 members—a gain of 1250. There are 248 ministers, and but 26 of the pastors have been settled over three years, while 47 have begun their third year. The practice, if not the theory, of itinerancy prevails. The endowment of Kalamazoo College has been increased about $30,000 during the year.

LUTHERAN.

—Of Lutheran periodicals in this country there are nine printed in the English, fifteen in German, two in Norwegian, and two in the Swedish language.

—According to the *Lutheran Almanac* for 1870, there are in this country, of Evangelical Lutherans, 51 synods, 1933 ministers, 3417 churches, and 387,746 communicants.

—Rev. G. F. G. Yaeger, of the Synod of Pennsylvania, states in the *Zeitschrift* that he has recently celebrated his jubilee in Friedenskirche, which he has served fifty years and seven months (1819-69). He is still able to preach to six churches. He tells us that in these fifty years he has baptized 6252, confirmed 3583, buried 2451, married 1205.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the South Congregational Church, in Hartford, Conn., was celebrated on Tuesday, February 22.

—Rev. Dr. Wallace, of the Third Church, Manchester, N. H., recently preached a sermon reviewing his thirty years' pastorate, and among other changes of time noticed the fact that not one pastor that officiated at his installation is now in charge of a church. He is the third pastor in age in the State, Rev. Dr. Tobey, of Durham, being the oldest, and Rev. E. Buxton, of Webster, the second.

—The First Church, Newton, Mass., Rev. D. L. Furber, pastor, having remodelled and greatly enlarged their house of worship, dedicatory services were held January 18. This Church was organized July 20, 1664, and the present is the fifth house of worship. They have had eight pastors, of whom four served, respectively, 47 years, 42, 40, and 22; the present pastor was installed over the church 22 years ago.

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SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
General approval by the public of this
GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready, Price, $15. [3 7
Admission....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
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☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
A REPETITION OF
PROF. HENRY MORTON'S
GREAT LECTURE ON
SOLAR ECLIPSES,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 14.
For the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, illustrated by NEW, BRILLIANT, and STARTLING EXPERIMENTS.
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS. March 24.
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Admission to each Lecture....50 cents.
Reserved Seats....25 cents extra.
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8. 3 10

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS {Adults....50 cents
{Children, under twelve years....25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"
a Lecture by
PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER,
the Popular Elocutionist.
At the request of many friends Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining, and humorous lecture at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. [3 10ths2t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.
3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
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It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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Sold by all druggists and dentists.
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There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing.
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Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
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NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
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Little Eva....	after J. G. Brown.
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Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

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This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

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Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at [2 28 12t

Wholesale and Retail,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞ TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 18 3m

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VAN HARLINGEN
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EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES
Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.
Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of
Shirting and Fronting Linens,
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Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
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REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
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An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
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1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
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We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
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If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.
If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.
All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES,
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NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS,
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS,
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Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.
Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1·00 and $1·25
Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins,
Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.
Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.
Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.
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New designs in Chintzes received daily. 8w§

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [2 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON,
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has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14½

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JOSEPH MOTTET,
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On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wtm§

The Girl of the Present and the Past.

When you press an assailant of the girls of the period for the definite grounds on which he attacks them, and repudiate his vague generalities against mysterious, unknown woman, he has two points on which he relies. He alleges that the present outrageous fashions and changes in woman's dress, and the greater freedom in girls' manners and language in their intercourse with men, are certain indications of an inner deterioration of character. But what amazing ignorance of past fashions and customs do these assertions display! Can any five consecutive years be named during the present century in which the revolutions in women's dress were not as rapid, as foolish, as slavishly dictated by milliners and dressmakers, and as productive of ugliness, expense and inconvenience as they had been during the short time while the girl of the period has been attaining her present growth? When one hears people reprobate the indelicate *decoletee* style of modern evening dress, one is tempted to ask what such censors remember of the ball dress in vogue when they themselves were young? We have caricatures enough of the extravagance of the costumes of to-day; has no one any collection of the caricatures of Cruikshank and other satirists of the costumes fashionable under George IV and William IV? If we want to learn what was the amount of personal charms displayed by the girls and the mothers of those good old days, we may easily satisfy ourselves by the study of the satirists who exhibited the "dress" and the "undress" of that rigorous period. Remembering what we were accustomed to in the golden age of George IV, we shrug our shoulders, just as when we hear of a Lord Chamberlain's complaints of the shortness of ballet girl's petticoats, and remember what the goddesses of opera wore—or, rather, what they did not wear—in that happy era of delicacy and dignity, when all the cardinal virtues seemed a spontaneous growth among the gentry and aristocracy of England.

As to the change which has come over the familiar talk of young ladies, it is simply a consequence of that enlarged freedom in the use of words which we have all of us deliberately adopted. The old bigotry which forbade the introduction of new phrases is now treated as an extinct superstition, and our new liberty of speech is a consequence of a general shaking off the shackles of unmeaning tradition. If our young lady talk is now furnished with terms which their mothers would have been severely punished for uttering, this fact indicates no fondness for slang, as such, or any want of delicacy of idea. Such terms have ceased to be low or vulgar, or to imply a coarse freedom of ideas. The line between the licensed and unlicensed vocabulary is still as distinct as ever; and the only reason why the fast and free-and-easy girls of the past indulged in a less copious phraseology of the masculine sort lay in the fact that they had a more limited choice ready to their hands. So, again, in the diminished formality of intercourse between girls and their elders, and persons of the other sex. Formality of manner is nothing more than a fashion, and no more indicates true respect and affection than a stiff and padded coat implies a well formed bodily figure. We have ceased to go about in buckram, either in our clothes, our manners or our thoughts; just as we have ceased to use the word sir, or madam, or my lord, as our grandfathers used them. Yet the disuse of these ancient modes of address is nothing more than a recurrence to a still other set of customs. Such formalities were unknown to Jewish and classical and Christian antiquity; and yet you may find old ladies and gentlemen by the score who deplore the growing disregard of these "respectful" phrases as piteously as the obscurantists of a past generation groaned over the abolition of the Episcopal wig.—*The Graphic.*

CHURCH MANNERS.

Timely Suggestion Concerning Some Universal Evils.

The *Christian Union* takes up the subject of "Church Manners," and treats it in a most sensible manner. We give a summary:—We hear much said about a "becoming behavior" in the house of God; and it is laid down that one should be devoted and reverential in church. But will this justify a man in keeping his pew-door shut when strangers are without seats? or in permitting those who are within his reach to go without a book while he is devoutly using the best one in the pew? If in some cases there were less sobriety and politeness, would not the devotions be more profitable to the soul, and more acceptable to God? The fact is, one may have his mind so entirely raised above the world on Sunday. as to forget a great many little duties quite allied to that benevolence which the gospel inculcates. No Christian man has a right to make another person unhappy, or even to annoy him, through self-indulgence, carelessness, or selfish devotion. Violent perfumes, especially those containing musk, are disagreeable to most persons, and to some positively distressing, and ought therefore to be avoided when going into a crowded assembly. Whispering in church, during service, is an affront to politeness. Coughing can be avoided, in a great degree, by taking a few precautionary measures; and in all cases when it is a man's duty to sleep in church, it is his duty also to snore with the soft pedal down. Since every one likes to see the minister, each one should take some thought that he may obstruct the sight of those behind him as little as possible. Many churches have the Ten Commandments set upon the wall, in sight of the whole congregation, although not one of the sins reported therein is likely to be committed in church time. Would it not be well to have another tablet enumerating the sins which men are prone to commit in church time?

SHOCKING DISASTER.

Collision on the Mississippi—Two Persons Drowned.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 8th inst. says: Yesterday afternoon a collision took place on the river, opposite the foot of Madison street, between the steamer Great Republic and the well-known tug Nettie Jones, resulting in the loss of two lives and the total wreck of the tug. At the time of the collision the steamer was making for the landing with a large number of passengers on board, while the tug was proceeding down the river to the steamer Continental, with a barge of coal in tow. The larboard engine of the Great Republic broke down early in the morning, so that she arrived here with only one wheel in working order, and at the rate of about four miles an hour against the stream. A stiff breeze was blowing from the west at the time, and the tug drifted across the bows of the steamer after the engineer, Mr. George Shields, had sounded his whistle twice. The tug was struck on the starboard quarter, careened over, and almost immediately afterwards sunk in about twenty fathoms of water. The Captain, W. H. Jackson; the engineer, George Shields; and a deck hand, Edw. Dancy, all managed to save their lives by jumping into the river and making for the coal barge, which parted from the tug when the collision took place. Barney Donohue, the fireman, whose family lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and the cook, a colored man, named Lewis, were both in the steerage when the catastrophe occurred, were unable to escape, and went down with the sinking vessel. The tug was owned by Brown & Jones, and was valued at twenty thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Young Lady Narrowly Escapes Being Scalped.

A young lady by the name of Williams, employed in the hoopskirt factory of D. H. Fanning, in Worcester, Mass., met with an accident on Friday, by which she lost her front hair and was otherwise injured about the head. She was down upon the floor, engaged in cleaning up around a revolving shaft, which runs under a table or bench, and a few hairs on the front of her head got entangled and wound up with the shaft, without her knowledge, until so much of it had caught that she could not free herself. Her cries brought the other girls of the room to her aid, and while some of them were engaged in trying to throw off the belt that turned the shaft, one, with quick thought as to what must be done, seized a knife and cut off the hair before it had torn the poor girl's scalp off, thought it had raised it up in an ugly manner, and drawn her head so near that a set-screw struck her on the face at each revolution, and cut a bad gash. She was taken to her home on Southbridge street, and medical aid was procured. One girl hurt her hand in trying to throw the belt off, and another sprained her ankle in running down stairs for help. Shafting so near the floor should not be exposed, especially where girls are employed, as there is danger that their skirts will get caught, as they have in many instances, and more serious consequences will follow.

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ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

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Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
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FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

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Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

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PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

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NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

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The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

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OF

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

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Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MARCH COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

B [illegible] D SOLD.

FINANCIAL.

NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT

THAN THE

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa

At 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon centre—the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the Northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire north and south travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found, and in securing return freights of lumber, for which the demand is very great.

Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties, and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions and the sales of the bonds, give them ample means to push the work forward, so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

SECURITY OF THE INVESTMENT.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock, and we believe the CENTRAL OF IOWA must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

Of which over One Million have already been sold.

WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO SELL GOVERNMENTS, AND BUY REALLY FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES—SUCH AS THESE—THAN THE PRESENT.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, New York, and by its advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
TREASURER.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. We have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

BOWEN & FOX,

3 10 thstu6trp PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

FINANCIAL.

THE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes

RAILROAD CO.

UPON EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND TO BE

The Cheapest and the Best

Yet Offered to the Public.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

The rich country the Road traverses, with its agricultural and mineral resources;

The cash subscribed to the Capital Stock;

The excellence of the 55 miles already built, and its full equipment;

The plans completed and money expended for vigorous finishing of the Line in the Spring;

The excessive earnings to accrue from the completion of the whole line;

The ample Sinking Fund for the certain redemption of the Bonds;

The very liberal interest, running over a term of 40 years;

The security afforded by Registry;

The Mortgage covering the entire Road, Equipment, Franchises, and all Property, present and future—indeed the security of twice the amount of Bonds issued;

The low currency price they are now offered at.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly replied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,

Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

We have these Bonds at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, and heartily recommend them to our friends and the public.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

3 5 stuth1mip PHILADELPHIA.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tfdp PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. | Paris. [34

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1855 Camac street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OVAL PIER MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPET, FEATHER BEDS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
March 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1855 Camac street, above Montgomery avenue, the household furniture, comprising neat walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, handsome Brussels carpet, oval pier mirror, fine feather beds, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, etc. 3 12 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
March 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
FOURTH STREET, Nos. 12 and 14, North—Two Valuable Lots.
MARSHALL STREET, No. 528—Modern Residence, with side yard.
MOUNT VERNON STREET, No. 2023—Modern Brick Residence.
FIFTEENTH STREET (North), No. 1522—Modern Brick Residence.
LOCUST STREET, No. 1205—Brick Store and Dwelling.
LOCUST STREET, No. 1207—Brick Dwelling.
MYRTLE AND VICTORIA STREETS—Frame Dwelling and Stable.
NINETEENTH AND WILCOX STREETS, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
NINETEENTH STREET (South), No. 322—Brick Store and Dwelling.
PARRISH STREET, No. 1102—Brick Store and Dwelling.
MARSHALL STREET, No. 605—Modern Residence, with side yard.
GREEN STREET, No. 1510—Handsome Brick Residence.
BEACH STREET, No. 1067—Three-story Brick Dwelling.
WILCOX STREET, No. 1941—Brick Store and Dwelling.
SEVENTEENTH STREET (South), No. 807—Brick Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE and NICETOWN LANE—Stone Hotel and Dwelling.
JEFFERSON STREET, No. 2125—Modern Brick Dwelling.
ELLSWORTH STREET, No. 1017—Three-story Brick Dwelling.
THIRD STREET, No. 1008—Three-story Brick Dwelling.
GROUND-RENTS—$60, $40, $22·50, $19·50, $32, $48, $36, $72, $63.
MORTGAGE—$1100.
100 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
1 share Philadelphia Exchange Co.
5 shares Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.
100 shares Belmont avenue and Plank Road Co.
1 share Butchers' and Drovers' Association.
10 shares Clinton Coal and Iron Co.
$500 loan Medical Department of Penna. College.
40 shares Live Oak Copper Mining Co. of Pa.
50 shares Reliance Ins. Co.
26 shares Enterprise Ins. Co.
48 shares Catawissa Railroad, preferred.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
Box Stall No. 52 Point Breeze Park.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
50 shares Union Transportation Co.
2 shares Homestead Life Insurance.
$15,000 Penna. R. R. General Mortgage.
$500 Philada. and Darby R. R. 7 per cent.
60 shares Seventh National Bank. 3 11 4t
50 shares Central Transportation Co.
100 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co.
25 shares Bank of Northern Liberties.
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
March 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 8 5t
Also, by order of Messrs. H. Hennequin & Co.:—
Full lines Paris veil barege, all colors and qualities.
Full lines Paris Dona Maria, all colors and qualities.
Full lines Paris black Thibet long shawls.
Full lines Paris black Thibet square shawls.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
March 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 9 5t

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
On Wednesday Morning,
March 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a large variety of men's pants, vests, and coats, boys' suits, etc., custom made and regular sizes. 3 11 4t

LARGE SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
March 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
March 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, mattings, etc. 3 12 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 3 23

A SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF BARTRAM & FANTON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES AT B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTION SALES ROOMS, No. 1117 CHESNUT STREET (Girard Row).
Monday Morning,
March 14, at 10 A. M., by order W. T. Hopkins, No. 1115 Chesnut street, General Agent for Pennsylvania and New Jersey for these superior machines, which only need to become known to make them the most popular of any others in the market. They are direct from the manufactory, thoroughly complete, and sold without reserve, with the agent's guarantee. They are now on exhibition at the agency office, where all are invited to call to examine them, and receive instructions in using them before and after the sale.

Can be seen at the Auction Rooms two days before sale. 3 9 4t

MR. A. BARLOW WILL MAKE HIS FOURTH SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
On Tuesday Morning.
March 15, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street, consisting of walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; walnut parlor suits, covered with brocatelle plush, rep, and haircloth; wardrobes; sideboards; bookcases; lounges; etageres; bouquet, extension, and library tables; white brocatelle chairs; cane seat and reclining chairs; rockers; hair mattresses; and a fine assortment of French plate mirrors.
Also, 1 very fine Colt's repeating rifle.
Also, a fine 144-pipe organ. 3 12 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 862 Franklin street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Elegant Rosewood 7-octave Piano-Forte, Dining-room Furniture, Handsome Brussels and Venetian Carpets, Fine Feather Beds, China and Glassware, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
March 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 862 Franklin street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, etc. 3 11 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 5
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. BY CATALOGUE.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 15, commencing at 11 o'clock, comprising 2000 coats, pants, and vests, suits, etc., to which we invite the attention of city and country merchants.
ALSO,
100 cases and cartons of first quality felt hats. [3 12 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS.
LINENS, L. C. HDKFS., EMBROIDERIES, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
March 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 12 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 366, being an increase of 43 over those of last week, and an increase of 89 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 182 were adults; 184 were minors; 264 were born in the United States; 71 were foreigners; 31 were unknown; 29 were people of color; and 18 were from the country. Of this number 6 died of congestion of the lungs; 14 of inflammation of the brain; 12 of marasmus; 19 of old age; 6 of typhoid fever; 13 of convulsions; 65 of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 18 of debility; 29 of scarlet fever; and 26 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

	Wards.		Wards.
First	9	Seventeenth	13
Second	14	Eighteenth	12
Third	11	Nineteenth	22
Fourth	11	Twentieth	22
Fifth	15	Twenty-first	7
Sixth	10	Twenty-second	6
Seventh	16	Twenty-third	9
Eighth	7	Twenty-fourth	11
Ninth	6	Twenty-fifth	13
Tenth	14	Twenty-sixth	18
Eleventh	11	Twenty-seventh	26
Twelfth	7	Twenty-eighth	2
Thirteenth	11	Unknown	18
Fourteenth	7		
Fifteenth	26	Total	366
Sixteenth	11		

STATIONERY.—A chap named Theo. Teipher yesterday visited Mann's stationery store on Fourth street, above Chesnut, and, presenting a forged order on Goldsmith & Co., procured a large-sized receipt book. He then proceeded to Race street wharf and sold the same to a second-hand dealer. He next returned and visited Moss' stationery store on Market street, where he offered a similar order and procured a similar book, which he also sold to the dealer at Race street wharf. Returning again, he obtained a book from Moss's, which he disposed of to Leary, at Fifth and Walnut streets. Had he now stopped he would have been all right, but he did not. Walking up Fifth to Chesnut, he turned the corner and visited the firm named Moss, on the latter street, and here he played the same game with the same success. He then started for Race street wharf. Meantime, dealer No. 1 had begun to suspect that all was not right, and had therefore placed a policeman on the watch. Theodore soon arrived and offered the book for sale. He was at once arrested, and this afternoon will answer for the theft, at the Central Station.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Annie Kennedy, a female whose particular avocation is the patrolling of Eighth, Ninth, and Walnut streets after nightfall, last evening succeeded in enticing a greenhorn into a den at Ninth and Locust streets, where, after spending some time, he was met by Annie's man named J. McGeary. Some conversation ensued, when Greeny found himself minus $60. Like a flash he shot out of the house and hunted up a policeman, and the two returned to the den. Annie and McGeary were still therein. Greeny charged them with theft, and they denied it. Both were then searched, but the money could not be found. The officer, however, was not to be baffled. There being no females about, he proceeded to examine Annie himself. Before proceeding far, he found that the job was too uncleanly for his hands. He then procured a pair of tongs, and in a few moments drew forth the money. Both the parties named were then locked up, and will have a hearing at the Central to-day.

LODGING AND THEFT.—Situated at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Ohio streets is a finely-furnished dwelling, owned by a Mrs. Rice, who lets the same out to families. Her last tenants vacated the premises a few days ago, and Mrs. Rice yesterday returning from the country, temporarily stored a trunk therein, filled with valuable clothing, silver spoons, forks, etc., she going to spend the night with some friends. Some time during the evening a couple of prowling individuals entered the house by forcing open the back door, and feeling tired they laid down on one of the beds to rest. Morpheus took a strong hold of them, and when they awoke they found old Sol peeping through the blinds. Nothing disconcerted, they boldly shouldered the trunk and march out of the front door and away, the neighbors meanwhile looking on and suspecting nothing.

FIGHTING WHISKY.—Yesterday, John Anderson and a friend named Luke Sanders, succeeded in obtaining about enough of the poison styled whisky to make them "feel their oats," and on arriving in the neighborhood of Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, thought they would kick up a row just for the fun of the thing. One of Mayor Fox's policemen, named Forsyth, who stood by, thought it was his duty to interfere, which he did, whereupon Luke gave him a "left-hander" over the eye. At the same time, John, not to be outdone, threw off his coat and hat, and sailed in likewise. Mr. Officer ran a fair chance of becoming an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, when Officer Mullin fortunately arrived and aided in the suppression of the rebellion. The two were then taken before Alderman Dallas, who held them in $700 bail each to answer.

ERRONEOUS.—Some of the morning papers contain a despatch announcing the arrest of a young man formerly bookkeeper for Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co., Chesnut, above Broad street, at Jersey City, on the charge of embezzling $9000 of the firm's funds. This morning one of our reporters called upon the firm named in order to ascertain the true facts of the case, and was by them informed that the amount had been grossly exaggerated, the sum missing not amounting to more than $2500. The firm at the same time stated that they were not disposed to look upon the matter in a criminal light; that they always reposed the utmost confidence in the young man, who had been in their employ for years, and were of the opinion that the matter would all come right in the end.

THE SÆNGERBUND BAL MASQUE is announced to come off at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, March 15, 1870. The arrangements for this festival are in the hands of a committee of gentlemen of taste and experience, who will spare no pains to make this ball the grand event of the season. The price of tickets, admitting a gentleman and one lady, is fixed at five dollars; additional ladies' tickets one dollar each; spectator's tickets to the family circle or gallery fifty cents. Tickets can be had of G. Andre & Co., No. 1004 Chesnut street; L. Meyer, No. 1413 Chesnut street; and at the bookstands of the Continental Hotel and Girard House.

THE SÆNGERBUND AND GENERAL GRANT.—On the 22d ult., at a meeting held by the Sængerbund Society, General Grant was duly elected a member of the same. A few days ago his certificate and an invitation to attend the coming ball were forwarded to him. Yesterday the Secretary, Mr. Sander, received a letter from the President thanking him for the honor conferred and regretting his inability to be present at the ball.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Monday evening Professor Henry Morton will repeat his lecture on "Solar Eclipses," at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Franklin Institute. The lecture will be illustrated by new, brilliant, and startling experiments, immense diagrams, and moving bodies. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

A FIZZLE.—A meeting of a legislative committee was to have been held this morning in the Port Wardens' office. Owing to some misunderstanding, however, it did not take place. One member of the Legislature was present, but he not considering himself a quorum, left, and then there were none.

RELIGIOUS.—The first regular stated meeting of the Teachers' Association, of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia and vicinity, will be held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, on Monday evening, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE ON ROME.—We listened last evening, with much gratification, to a lecture on the "Eternal City," delivered at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, by B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank, who has recently returned from his travels in Europe. The lecture was fraught with both interest and instruction. It was given in a plain, unstudied, colloquial manner. Original in every feature, and presenting an almost photographic picture of "mighty Rome," the audience were riveted in their attention and almost spell-bound by the interesting details furnished by the amiable and accomplished lecturer. Those who had the pleasure of listening to him owe a debt of gratitude for this voluntary contribution to their amusement and instruction. When gentlemen like Mr. Comegys travel abroad they do not "hide their light under a bushel," but diffuse its radiance in the most philanthropic manner, thereby doing good in their day and generation. The lecture was a grand success, and we hope that it may be repeated again at the earliest convenience of the kind-hearted lecturer.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—About 9 o'clock this morning a respectably dressed gentlemen was seized with a sudden illness at Third and South streets, and removed by some of the neighbors to the drug store on the northwest corner, where in a few minutes he expired. On the inside of his vest was marked W. J. Riley, No. 1605 Beulah street, and in his pockets were found $67 in cash, a gold watch, a large brass key, and a padlock key.

Thomas Seater died suddenly this morning at No. 9 David's court.

An infant but three months old died suddenly this morning at No. 1225 Philip street. The Coroner has been notified of the above cases.

AN EMBEZZLER.—Yesterday an individual named C. C. Fisher, alias King, alias Tracy, alias French, alias Fairbanks, alias Freeman, was arrested on a warrant issued by Chief Kelley of the Detective force. The complaint was lodged by Messrs. Wilson & Bradbury, No 207 Chesnut street, who charged Fisher with defrauding the firm of Field, Osgood & Co., of Boston, of $1500. The prisoner has been employed as a travelling agent by the firm, and has secured a number of subscriptions from parties in this city for works issued by Messrs. Field, Osgood & Co., receiving part payment on the same, which have thus far footed up $1500, none of which he returned to the firm.

A SMASHER.—A burly and muscular descendant of Ham, named Thomas Hill, last night paid a visit to a drinking saloon on Letitia street, for the purpose of obtaining some benzine. The proprietor refused to admit Thomas, whereupon he smashed in the door, and raised a dust generally. Whilst he was trying to discover the difference between the strength of his head and the counter, by the "butting" process, an officer arrived and took him into custody. Alderman Godbou this morning held him in $1000 bail to answer.

ON TO RICHMOND!—This morning a posse of revenue officials paid a visit to the whisky district of Richmond, which they scoured from one end to the other, securing a number of worms, stills, etc., and destroying some 15 or 20 tubs of mash. The Hibernian residents, as usual, endeavored to frustrate the purposes of the officers, but they soon silenced all such efforts by a liberal display of firearms, yclept pistols. No whisky of any account was captured.

HAMS.—Two ebony-hued characters named Stephen Girard Brown and Benjamin Franklin Jackson were arrested yesterday afternoon at Ninth and Pine streets, while endeavoring to get away with a couple of hams which they had stolen from a store near by. Alderman Kerr will hear their statements at the Central station to-day.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—About 2 o'clock this morning a dastardly attempt was made to fire a stable in the rear of No. 713 Arch street, but through the vigilance of an officer it was frustrated. The villain had so carefully covered his tracks that he succeeded in escaping undetected.

A HANDSOME GIFT.—Assistant Fire Marshal A. H. Randall was yesterday presented with a fine gold watch and chain by Messrs. Warne, Brother & Co., for the services rendered by him in preserving their property at the fire some months ago.

TOO FAST.—Officer Chandler, of the Eighth district, yesterday arrested a Jehu named John Evans at Carlisle street and Girard avenue, for lashing his half-fed steed into an immoderate gallop. Alderman Boswell held John in $400 bail to answer.

MILITARY.—The First Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Frishmuth, now numbers fifteen companies and 600 men. A regimental ball is to be given at National Guards' Hall on Monday evening. It promises to be a fine affair.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Verdict.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

In the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. David Winternitz, which was an action to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $11,788·40.

Kleptomaniac—Long Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning an old woman, on whose head the snows of sixty winters have fallen, was tried for larceny. She had been employed in the house of a lady as domestic, and one night went into her mistress' chamber and stole a watch and several articles of jewelry. The case was a plain one, she having acknowledged her guilt, and doubtless she would have been convicted of the felony, had not the District Attorney stated to the jury that he knew the poor woman, that she had been in his service formerly, where she had committed a number of petty thefts, and from her conduct then, and from the testimony of one of the witnesses in the present case, he was convinced that she was more a fit subject for the Insane Asylum than the Penitentiary. He thought it but justice that she should be acquitted on the ground of insanity, in which event the Court could make the proper disposition of her. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with Mr Gibbons' suggestion.

Morris Condon, who was yesterday convicted of an attempt to outrage the person of Kate Callahan, was this morning sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

The Rosenberg Lunacy Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

This morning the case of Dr. Lewis G. Rosenberg against the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane was resumed. Sworn cross-examination of Drs. Kirkbride and Jones was entered into, eliciting the fact that Rosenberg was kept at the hospital ten days after his arrival from Ohio before the necessary papers for his confinement were procured. Dr. Bacon, who visited the relator last Tuesday, told the Court that he believed him to be sane, but suffering under an affection of the chest. The argument of counsel was then begun.

As some misunderstanding has arisen concerning the course adopted by Mr. Stephen Remak, who at first represented this relator, it is perhaps proper to state that the proceedings instituted by that gentleman were not based upon the act of April, 1869, bringing into question the sanity or insanity of his client, but were founded solely upon the regularity of the mode by which the relator was brought from Ohio and placed in Dr. Kirkbride's hospital; and had he been permitted to pursue this course he was confident of obtaining a judgment of the Court in his favor. The investigation, however, had taken such a turn as will no doubt cause the case to be determined upon the point of Dr. Rosenberg's state of mind.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
2 17wsm§ PHILADELPHI

THIRD EDITION

Highly Important from Hayti.

A Speck of War.

The Haytiens Affirm that they Know Their Rights, and Knowing Dare Maintain Them.

The Infelicities of Isabella.

The French Roman Policy a Mistake.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from the North Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, dated Cape Haytien, February 12. The United States steamers Severn and Dictator arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 19th of February. Admiral Poor had called upon the provisional President, and, after the usual exchange of civilities, acquainted him with the object of his visit to that port.

The President summoned his Cabinet, and the Admiral explained the instructions he had received from this Government, namely:—That negotiations were pending between the United States and San Domingo, and that while they were pending this Government had determined, with its whole power, to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytien or any other government with that of the Dominicans, and if the attempt should be made upon the Dominicans during the negotiations, under the Haytien or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostilities in return.

The President and Secretary of State expressed the hope that the friendly relations now existing between Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, and that while they were aware of their weakness they knew their rights and would maintain them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy. Admiral Poor afterwards learned unofficially that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace upon the part of the United States accompanied with force. The day before the arrival of the Severn at Port-au-Prince there was a report in circulation in the town that a collision had occurred at Cape Haytien between the Nantucket and the Haytien man-of-war Terror, late the Pequot, in consequence of the protection given by the former to the American Consul. It was also reported by the two pilots who brought in the Severn and Dictator, with a discrepancy as to the result. An investigation by the Admiral proved the rumor without foundation. The following Haytien vessels were at anchor at Port-au-Prince:—Maratanza, Quaker City, Alexander Petion, Galeta, and the Mount Vernon, a transport. The Quaker City is dismantled.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin F. Day is ordered to the Alaska.

The orders of Lieut.-Commander Pickering to the Alaska have been revoked, and he remains on board the Colorado.

Assistant Surgeon Hampden Aulick is detached from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Miantonomah.

River and Harbor Improvement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—General Butler has prepared a bill for the so-called reconstruction of Tennessee, and submitted it to the delegation from that State in the House. It does not propose a Territorial government, or to put Tennessee under military rule. It recites the fact that Governor Senter has acknowledged his inability to enforce the laws and protect life and property, and provides that new registers shall be appointed and a new election held, at which only persons qualified under the old State Constitution shall be allowed to vote.

Tennessee Reconstruction.

The Commerce Committee is in session on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Delegations are here from different cities, East and West, in the interests of this measure, and are waiting to go before the committee to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Troubles.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 12.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her husband, Don Francisco d'Assis, have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom will be Jules Favre.

France and Rome.

LONDON, March 12.—The London journals consider the French official note to Rome a diplomatic error, into which M. Ollivier has been led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

Favre and the French Radicals.

PARIS, March 12.—The radical journals of this city attack Jules Favre bitterly for having, in his last discourse in the Corps Legislatif, promised his aid to the ministry.

The "Shrieking Sisterhood."

LONDON, March 12.—The *Saturday Review* has another editorial on the subject of the "Shrieking Sisterhood," ridiculing the tendencies of American women, but distinguishing between the undemonstratively beneficent and mere social theorists.

Hope for the "City of Boston."

The arrival of the steamship Smidt at New York has had the effect of strengthening confidence in the safety of the City of Boston. The belief is now general, both here and at Liverpool, that the missing steamer will be heard from at Azore Island.

The Irish Land Bill.

The *Saturday Review* of to-day, in reviewing the recent debates on the Irish Land bill, thinks the difficulties of that measure are fast vanishing before the earnest purpose of both political parties.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The Cunard steamship Calabria (late the Australasian), from New York, has arrived.

The Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, March 12.—U. S. Five-twenties flat at 95½@95¾.

PARIS, March 12.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 60c.

HAVRE, March 12.—Cotton opened declining at 134 on the spot, and 127½f. afloat.

ANTWERP, March 12.—Petroleum closed flat at 57½f.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Maine.

CALAIS, March 12.—This morning a fire broke out in the furniture store of Gilles & Gallagher, which entirely consumed the stock and fixtures. Loss, $5000; insurance, $2000. The books and papers were saved. The building was owned by D. P. Porie, whose loss is $1400, on which there is no insurance. The flames extended to two adjoining buildings, which were damaged to the amount of $2000, on which there was $1000 insurance.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
1 30 No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

FOURTH EDITION

The Gold Excitement in New York.

Universal Suffrage in Missouri.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Constitutional Amendment.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The House yesterday passed the Senate concurrent resolutions providing for submitting to the people a constitutional amendment allowing negroes and Rebels to vote and hold office. Also, one preventing a division of the public school fund or appropriating public money for sectarian schools.

The Missouri Grand Jury.

The man Spohr, who was shot by one Baldwin on Thursday night, is recovering. The Grand Jury will no doubt take up the case at once. Smyth, who was found accessory to the act by the coroner's jury, has not been arrested; but his father, who is a merchant in this city, is surety for his appearance. A policeman is in constant attendance on Spohr.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Excitement.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer Weser to-day takes out $240,000 in specie.

The passage of the Funding bill in the Senate was made the basis of a fresh raid on the gold market. The price opened at 112½ before the board, when the prospective agents under the bill threw millions of gold on the market, and down went the price to 111⅝. Afterwards there was a firmer feeling and the first recorded sale in the room was at 112. Later there was a reaction to 111⅝, which was followed by an advance to 112⅜, and a decline to 112¼. A very large business was transacted, although the excitement was nothing like that of yesterday.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

The House met for general debate, as if in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Coburn in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

There were not a dozen members in their seats on the Republican side of the House. The attendance on the Democratic side was somewhat larger, but the House had a generally deserted and dreary appearance.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—Passed in for Baltimore:—Brigs Francis Jane, from Rio; John Freeman, from Pernambuco; Wild Horse, from Ponce; Hampden, from Martinique; and Annie Coleman, from Cuba.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	36½
Con. Stock	97¼	Western Union Tele	33⅝
do. scrip	95	Toledo & Wabash R.	44⅞
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	24¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. com	61⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	74⅝
Mich. South. & NI. R.	86⅝	Adams Express	62
Cle. and Pitt. R.	98	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	71¼	United States	49¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86⅞	Tennessee 6s, new.	50¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	118⅝	Gold	112¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92¼	Market steady.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 21½c. Flour quiet, and without decided change; sales of 7500 bushels. Wheat dull, and declined 1c., and quotations are nominal. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; sales of 25,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@95c. for new; white Southern at $1·02; and yellow Southern at $1·01. Oats heavy and lower; sales of 17,000 bushels State at 60@61c.; and Western at 51@53½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26. Lard lower; steam rendered, 14¼@14½c. Whisky dull at 98c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Cotton dull at 20½@21c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5.75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, $1·22@1·25. Corn—white, 92@94c.; yellow weak at 99c. Oats, 54@57c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Mess Pork firmer at $27. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 15@15½c.; clear do., 16@16½c.; shoulders, 12@12½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firmer at 15@16c. Whisky quiet at $1·01.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Read deb bds.	81½	1000 sh Clinton Cl...	½
$1000 City 6s, New.	101½	5 sh Cam & Am.	114½
$5000 C & A m 6s,'89 b5.	93½	100 sh Penna R.	56½
		100 sh N Pa R.	36½

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

New Style
Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
stuth§ No. 913 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

WE GUARANTEE TO SELL
The Cheapest Black Silks
IN PHILADELPHIA.
WE ARE WELL AWARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ABOVE STATEMENT, BUT ARE PREPARED TO PROVE IT TO ALL WHO WILL GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY.

10 Pieces more heaviest "GOLD EDGE" BLACK GROS GRAIN, $2·75, worth $4.

5 Pieces heavy "GOLD EDGE" BLACK GROS GRAIN, $2, worth $3.

5 Pieces "WHITE EDGE" GROS GRAIN, $1·75.

The above silks are very slightly imperfect on the selvage, but the damage is so trifling that it can scarcely be detected.

Having made arrangements with the importers to take all the above goods they get, buyers will find it greatly to their interest to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

½ Case heavy square mesh BLACK HERNANI, at 25c., a great bargain.

N. SPERING & SON,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES DENNY & SON,
S. E. COR. ELEVENTH AND LOMBARD.
3 12stu 2t PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIE AT PAR.
Respectfully announce to the shopping community who become oppressed or burdened with the specie they receive in change, that it will be received at par in exchange for anything in my large and very cheap stock of Laces, Embroideries, or White Goods.

IMITATION CROCHET EDGINGS.
Received yesterday another entire case of Imitation Crochet Edging at 25c. a dozen, 2½c. a yard.

TUCKED MUSLIN.
Just received, plain and fancy Tucked Muslin, very scarce and desirable.

SHIRRED MUSLIN.
PIQUES OF P. K.
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS.
TWO YARDS WIDE SILK ILLUSION,
75c. a yard. Best goods imported. A job lot just received.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
Nottingham Lace for Curtains by the yard. Just received several very cheap lots of the above goods.

IMITATION TUCKED SWISS AND FRENCH MUSLINS.
Elegant goods, which have been 50c. by the piece, 37½c.; 5-4 French, which have been $1·50 by the piece, 75c. a yard.

CAMBRIC DIMITY
for stiff skirts, etc. 42c. goods reduced to 25c.; 50c. goods to 30 cents.

INDIA TWILL for Night Dresses. A job lot for 31c. a yard at W[illegible]NE'S,
1t* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1870.

COOPER & CONARD.

85c. SILK POPLINS.
$1·10 SILK POPLINS.
$1·25 SILK POPLINS.
$1·50 SILK POPLINS.
PEARLS, MODES, GREYS,
GREENS, BLUES, BROWNS.
55c. POPLINS.
50c. PLAID POPLINS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

TAMISE.
BATTISTE.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINE.
BEST MOHAIRS.
MOHAIR TAMISE.
HERNANIS.
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES.
31c. IRON BAREGES.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, Etc.

500 pieces New White Goods.
60 pieces Elegant Table Damasks.
200 dozen Napkins, $1·00 to $7·50 per dozen.
300 dozen Towels, $1·20 to $12·00 per dozen.
100 pieces Shirting and Fronting Linen.
150 pieces Diapers, all the widths.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Union Meltons, 45c., worth 60c.
Cassimeres, 60c., real value 75c.
Cassimeres, 85c., real value $1·10.
Double and Twist, $1·00, worth $1·20.
Black Cloths and Doeskins, $1·00 to $8·00.
Blue and Brown Coatings.

N. B.—Remember the stock is all fresh and based on Gold at present rates. 1 18p

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,
Nos. 245 and 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH Street,
Above Spruce.

LINENS AS CHEAP AS MUSLINS.

Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, 75c.
Extra Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, $1.
Linen Sheeting, 2½ to 3 yards wide, 90c. to $1·87½.
One case 5-4 Pillow Linen, fine, 65c., worth 80c.
Shirting Linens all qualities and makes.
Real Barnsley Damask Table Linen, $1·25.
Genuine Barnsley Table Damask, $1·50 to $2·87.
Damask Napkins, all linen, $1·25 to finest imported.
Fine Irish and Barnsley Linen Damask Towels.

WHITE PIQUES, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50 TO 90c.

The celebrated London Cord Pique, 25c.
Double-width French Muslin, 50c., 55c. up.
Large Plaid Nainsook for evening dresses.
Tucked Nainsook for skirts and children's dresses.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, new styles.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

One case Ladies' Hemstitched All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., a real bargain.

SPRING HOSIERY,
Just arrived per steamer "Cuba."

Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, 26 to 36 inches.
Children's Gauze Merino Vests, 16 to 26 inches.
Children's Fine English ½, ¾, and extra long Hose.
Gents' and Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
Gents' best English ½ Hose, regular made.
Extra-fashioned 85c. per pair, $4 per doz.
Ladies' full, regular-made Hose, 25c., 28c., 31c. 1t

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.
RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.
The Entire Stock Marked Down to Gold at Par.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks! Black Silks!
The Cheapest for Ten Years.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY FROM NEW YORK.

1 lot 26 inch Gros Grain, $1·50, cheap for $2.
1 lot 26 inch Gros Grain, $1·75, cheap for $2·25.
1 lot 26 inch Gros Grain, $2, cheap for $2·50.
1 lot extra heavy cord, $2·25, cheap for $2·75.
Black Silk, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, and $4.

Daily Opening New Silks.
Being determined to maintain our reputation for selling the cheapest Black Silks, we have marked our entire stock down to Gold at par.

JUST OPENED
10,000 Yards of Japanese Silks,
Plain, Stripes, and in Robes. These goods are the best quality, superior lustre and finish.
Irish Poplins in great variety for Spring Suits.
A full line of beautiful Dress Goods less than bankrupt prices.
Black Tamise Mohair for Suits, a bargain.

ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE-PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 12stu 2t PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP AT PRESENT EXISTING UNDER THE STYLE OF RICKEY, SHARP & CO. WILL BE DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT, ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1870.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
March 12, 1870. No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WILL MAKE A
CLEAN SWEEP
OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
IN THEIR
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
DEPARTMENTS.
In order to close up their business with the
LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY.
SUCH OPPORTUNITIES
to secure great bargains in Dry Goods, adapted to the wants of discriminating buyers, rarely occur.
MONEY WANTED,
and in exchange therefor will be offered the greatest array of bargains in this country.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS AT
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP AT
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT TO CASH BUYERS
FORTHWITH.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

RICKEY SHARP, & CO. ARE SELLING
OFF THEIR DRY GOODS AT MARVELLOUSLY LOW RATES.
GO EARLY AND PURCHASE. 3 12smw3t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of the following three-feet Sewers, viz:—On the line of Market street, from Forty-second to Forty-third street; on Ontario street, from Thompson street to Girard avenue; and on Ninth street, from Norris to Diamond street; thence along Diamond street to Franklin, and thence, on Franklin street, to the south curb-line of Dauphin street; and on Third street from Pine to Gaskill street; also a sewer of two and a half feet diameter on Wilson street from the southerly curb-line of York street to the sewer in Dauphin street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the amount, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 10 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May next, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons, should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding six hundred (600) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate, on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Delivery of Coal."

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and
3 7 6t Quartermaster U. S. A.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 25 Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§